THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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STATE MATTERS.

Constitutional Conventions at Bismarck and Sioux Falls.

The Various Candidates for U. S. Senatorships at Work.

The Question as to Power of Convention Brought Up.

Deputy Secretary of State Wyatt Continues Obstinate.

Sioux Falls Convention.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., July 10.—At to-day's session of the constitutional convention the question under consideration was the power of the convention to change the constitution of 1885. It came up on a motion to refer the different articles of said document to the appropriate committees. President Edgerton argued that such reference implied the claim of the convention to the power to change any and every article, whereas congress had limited the change to certain specific provisions. In opposition to this view, Delegates Coldy, Caldwell and others maintained that what was referred merely purported to be part of the constitution of 1885 and the convention could officially know the provisions of said document only upon the report of a committee or by examination thereof as a body.

This matter will come up again to-morrow and is regarded as specially important as certain changes might jeopardize the president's proclamation of admission and cause it to be deferred. This discussion as to the scope of the convention's work will be very important and much concern is felt regarding the action of the judicial apportionment committee. Almost every county has an aspirant for a judgeship and there will be a strong attempt to make at least ten or a dozen circuits. The congressional and legislative apportionment committee are likewise besieged to make districts favorable to the manifold interests of the different candidates for the United States senatorship. Senators Moody and Edgerton, elected senators under the old constitution, are both here, the former as visitor and the latter as president of the convention. R. S. Pettigrew, of Sioux Falls, will be Edgerton's chief competitor for the senatorship. All these gentlemen will strive for such arrangement of the legislative districts as shall further their respective interests.

Getting Ready for Statehood.

BISMARCK, Dak., July 10.—This has been a day of rest for the constitutional convention. An adjournment was taken from Monday until Thursday to allow President Fancher time to construct the standing committees. The committees will be announced to-morrow. There is a strong feeling that the committees will favor no special interests, but that all will be treated fairly. The one legislative body idea still occupies considerable space in the thoughts of the delegates and will be very thoroughly considered. Ex-Governors Pierce and Ordway seem to have a pretty sure thing to be elected United States senators, while General Allen is leading for governor. The democrats are preparing for a full ticket and will fight their hardest for it, but they have only nineteen out of seventy delegates. Everything seems to point to Bismarck for the temporary capital at least. The convention, Governor Mellen thinks, will last forty or fifty days.

Wyatt Still Obstinate.

DENVER, July 10.—Wyatt to-day, for the last time, refused to give up the keys to the senate chamber, where the state furniture is supposed to be stored, and commitment papers were made out for him. Steps were at once taken, however, to prevent Wyatt going to jail. Subsequently the grand jury proceeded to the senate chamber and with a crowbar broke into the chamber. What they found, of course, was not made public.

Venerable Prelate Dead.

DENVER, July 10.—Bishop Machebeuf, Colorado's venerable and beloved prelate, died at St. Vincent's orphanage shortly after 8 o'clock this morning. He was 77 years old. Ever since the accident by which he was thrown from his carriage, which occurred several months ago, the bishop has been in poor health and during the past few days he has been lying in bed at the orphanage, where he was succumbing stricken with the illness which resulted in a fatal termination. He was perfectly conscious to the last and died surrounded by priests of his diocese and two sisters, to whom he gave his paternal and apostolic benediction.

Right Rev. J. P. Machebeuf, vicar apostle of Colorado, was born in Boone, France, June 1, 1812, and was ordained a priest at the age of 24 years. He labored in Ohio from 1838 to 1851 and then assisted Bishop Lamy for nine years in New Mexico and the southwest. He has been in Denver since 1866, and was created bishop in 1868.

A German Village Destroyed.

BERLIN, July 8.—The village of Doetzorf on the Wiezer river has been destroyed by fire and the loss is enormous. No loss of life is reported.

The Omaha Herald Sold.

OMAHA, Neb., July 10.—G. M. Hitchcock, proprietor of the Omaha Evening World, to-day purchased the Omaha Herald of this city, a morning paper having a United Press franchise.

Dervishes Killed.

CAIRO, July 10.—General Grenfell has arrived. The Ossonan sheiks have expressed their loyalty. The Egyptians have occupied Bimbon. The dervishes are very aggressive, and friendly sheiks killed 30 of them at Serra.

Trial of the Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—The cruiser Baltimore started this morning on a three days private trial trip. She is expected to develop ten thousand horse power though the specifications only call for nine thousand.

Writ Refused.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Judge Tuley in the circuit court this morning declined to issue a writ of habeas corpus in the case of John Beggs, the senior guardian of Camp 20, Clan na Gael, who is in jail charged with conspiracy to murder Dr. Cronin.

Gherardi Reports.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—A dispatch has been received at the navy department from Admiral Gherardi at Port au Prince saying that affairs at Hayti are quiet and there is no fighting of moment. He also reports that there has been no change in the political situation and Legitime still holds Port au Prince, Hippolyte remains outside of the town.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The president to-day made the following appointments:

Consuls—Emmons Clark, of New York, at Havre; Archibald J. Sampson, of Colorado, at Acapulco; Roswell G. Barr, of Michigan, at Valparaiso; Jas. F. Carrigan, of the District of Columbia, for the port of Trieste and all other ports in the Austrian dominions.

John C. Chew, of the District of Columbia, secretary of legation at Vienna.

Accident on the Mexican Central

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—A special dispatch from El Paso, Texas, says: A passenger train on the Mexican Central which left Paso De Norte on Monday night was wrecked five miles this side of Chihuahua and every coach ditched. The train was running at a rapid rate to make up lost time occasioned by washouts. The underpinning of a bridge had been washed out by a torrent caused by a cloudburst in the mountains. The engine passed over safely but the bridge gave way before the coaches got across. Two people were killed instantly and twenty-five injured. Nineteen people were taken to the hospital at Chihuahua and two of them have since died.

Six Injured in a Wreck.

PITTSBURG, July 10.—A collision of grave and coal trains on the Pittsburg and Castle Shannon road occurred near High bridge, four miles from this city, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Thirteen cars were wrecked and six persons injured, one fatally, though fatally. The injured were: Wm. Kunzie, a blacksmith, who was caught in the wreck and terribly scalded by the bursting of a cylinder, and had his body crushed and is thought to be fatally hurt; George Haas, blacksmith's helper, crushed about the head and body; William Haas, stable boss, body badly crushed; Engineer Simon, foot crushed; Engineer Stipple, badly bruised and cut; an unknown Italian, cut and bruised but will recover. The first three named were stealing their way to Castle Shannon. Twenty Italian laborers were on the gravel train but only one was hurt. The accident was caused by a mistake in orders.

Kilrain Homeward Bound.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Rumors were flying around in this city and points in the east this afternoon to the effect that Kilrain was dead, having expired on the train between Dallas and Texarkana, Tex. Inquiry by associated press elicits the statement from Dallas that there is no truth in the report.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 10.—Kilrain and party passed through this city at 2.30 this afternoon. He is pretty sick. The party will reach St. Louis to-morrow morning.

"What do you think of the fight?" asked a reporter of Mitchell, who was on the train.

"The papers say we were fairly, squarely and honestly defeated," said Mitchell, "but I have my doubts about that. Kilrain was not in condition for the fight and under those conditions he was defeated. He thought he was O. K. and so did I, but it proved otherwise, as you have doubtless learned before this. Yes, Kilrain is anxious to have another go at the big fellow and it may be arranged when we get home."

"Will you stop on the way?"

"No, we go direct to Baltimore, where Mrs. Mitchell is the guest of Mrs. Kilrain."

The Burke Trial Concluded.

WINNIPEG, July 10.—In the Burke trial to-day the counsel for the defense assailed the evidence which they held did not connect the prisoner in any manner with the murder of Cronin, or show that Burke knew Cronin or had any malice against him. The prosecution contended that the evidence made clear enough of a case to justify extradition. Judge Bain held that a sufficient case had been made out, and that while most of the evidence is circumstantial, it seemed to him that evidence giving a strong presumption of guilt is all that is necessary to commit the prisoner for trial or demand him for extradition. He therefore committed Burke to jail to await extradition. A full court, he said, is now sitting, and the case could be brought before them formally on application for a writ of habeas corpus. Application will be made to the department of justice at Ottawa for extradition, but the prisoner will be given fifteen days grace in which to appeal from Judge Bain's decision.

STILL AT LARGE.

The Big Black Fighter Arrested at Nashville, Tenn.

Some Difficulty Experienced by the Police Officials.

The Arrest Taken by Authority of Governor Lowry.

Kilrain and Mitchell Thought to be Beyond Pursuit.

Sullivan Arrested.

NASHVILLE, July 11.—When the Louisville and Nashville train pulled into the city this morning, a crowd surged around the cars to see John L. Sullivan. A rumor soon obtained circulation that a requisition was in the hands of the police, several of whom had boarded the car. Finally a struggle was seen in the car and the officers reached over with the handcuffs and seizing the slugger's arms pulled him out into the aisle. Sullivan resisted and Muldoon put his head out of the window and cried to the crowd, "Gentlemen, I demand American protection." This patriotic wail was greeted with a variety of responses. Some cheered Sullivan, and begged him to "knock the copper out." Others cried "Hurrah for the Nashville police;" "Stick him with your club," etc.

After a brief struggle Sullivan was taken from the car and hustled into a carriage. In the scuffle he drew back to knock down a policeman, when Chief Clark struck a blow in his face and told him if he struck the (Clark) would kill him. The officers next grabbed Charley Johnson of Brooklyn, Sullivan's backer, who resisted vigorously but finally began to cry with pain. During all this scrimmage Muldoon sat quietly by and was undisturbed. Cleary, Sullivan's other second, hid in the excitement, and one other named Lynch jumped off the train. Later both Cleary and Muldoon were taken into custody.

The arrests were made by authority of a telegram from the governor of Mississippi to the Nashville chief of police. Sullivan retained Ex-Attorney General Washington who says the officers went beyond their authority and cannot hold the men. An immediate attempt will be made to get the parties out on a writ of habeas corpus. Governor Lowry's telegram offers a reward of $1,000. It is believed that if re-released Sullivan will be re-arrested to secure time for a requisition to be obtained.

The law of Mississippi imposes a penalty not exceeding $1,000 or less than $500 and imprisonment for twelve months, or both, for prize fighting. Any party causing death is guilty of murder. The aiders and abettors of a prize fight are subject to a fine of not less than $1,000 or imprisonment for six months or both.

At 3 o'clock Judge McAlister, of the circuit court heard the arguments in the Sullivan petition for a writ of habeas corpus. In rendering his decision the judge was very emphatic in his declaration that to hold Sullivan longer would be a most arbitrary action on the part of the courts, that the officers had arrested him without a warrant or authority of the law, and that the misdemeanor was not extraditable by the laws of Tennessee. He therefore ordered Sullivan released. There was an immense crowd present and the decision of the judge was greeted with great applause. Sullivan and Johnson went east by way of the Louisville and Nashville to-night.

Chasing Kilrain.

COLUMBUS, Ind., July 11.—Kilrain and party arrived in this city this morning. A reporter boarded the train but Kilrain refused to talk. "D—— newspapers," said he, "they have ruined me already." The party proceeded to a hotel, and Kilrain stripped to the waist to wash. His body appeared badly swollen and he was covered with blisters. A big spot on his right side was blood red and bloated. Consternation was created by the news of Sullivan's arrest at Nashville, and Kilrain and party, in order to avoid arrest, hired carriages and drove overland in the direction of Shelbyville forty miles distant. The sheriff of this county tonight received a telegram from Governor Lowry of Mississippi offering $500 reward for the arrest of Kilrain and party. The sheriff has organized a posse and gone on the trail of the pugilists. The party have one hour start.

Pugs and Tax.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Kilrain and party arrived here this morning. Kilrain looks badly but he is as far from the grave as before the fight, in so far as injuries received in the battle are concerned. His face is badly bruised, both eyes are blackened, his lips cut but not severely, and his jaw gives evidence of some of the taps thereon from the bravery of Sullivan. Kilrain was without assistance but is far from frisky. He is also badly frightened and fears Governor Lowry more than he did John L. He intends to Alton and connect for his home, Paducah.

Mitchell made the statement that the fight was lost because Kilrain was not in shape. "I knew he was sick when he arrived in New Orleans but he would not see me by saying so, now did you hear?" "Sullivan was enough to do it," growled the failure. "He whole story in a nutshell," continued Mitchell, "can be quickly told. Kilrain had no time to get in and the sun knocked him out. The battle was fair and square and we have no complaints to make." But Sullivan asserts the sun knocking out Kilrain. "Some" said Mitchell. "Yes, Sullivan did get in some damaging punches in the third and I believe the seventh rounds. But it's a bloody shame to talk about losing," continued Mitchell, "and about my leaving Paducah because he was defeated. Kilrain will tell you he wasn't dragged and instead of leaving him, why I was looking out that we were not nabbed by "bobbies" in Mississippi and stood on the front platform to prevent the uncoupling of the train. Bat Masterson, of Denver, who is charged with twenty-two lives, stood by me and promised to shoot the first man who touched the coupling pin and by the courtesy of the associated press we finally got into New Orleans on their special train. It was forced courtesy, I know but we couldn't help it. We had to get out of Mississippi, and quick too."

"People would prefer your statement as to the fight, Mike," suggested an associated press reporter. "Well, he will beat me," replied Mike, "and he didn't fairly I wasn't in condition. The truth is, I had but two weeks training. The heat assisted, but I was not dragged, and don't blame anybody, and acknowledge the defeat. I was over confident, perhaps, but still think I can win. Sullivan and Kilrain for another go at him." This statement was made in a good natured way, however, and it was clearly evident that Kilrain was not over anxious for another battle. "I feel badly enough about losing the fight," said Kilrain, "but am not suffering very much physically. I mean fortune to me. I had won I need not have fought again, but now I must." Mitchell says he will challenge Sullivan another battle, and Tony Moore said he stands ready to back his son-in-law for any amount. The party go direct to Baltimore via Cincinnati.

The G. A. R. Rate Trouble.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The fight between the Grand Army of the Republic and various railroad companies reached an acute phase this evening. This was the last day of the period named by the Grand army men in which the railroads might gracefully surrender and give the usual rate of one cent per mile to persons attending the great annual encampment announced to take place this year at Milwaukee. No surrender was made by the railroads and this afternoon a committee of the G. A. R. department commanders who have been agitating the subject held a meeting here and proceeded with their attempt to carry out the threat that in the event of the railroads proving obstinate, the encampment should be made, if possible, merely an assemblage of delegates instead of a huge popular gathering. The committee voted to send a circular letter to all department commanders throughout the country urging that the attendance on the encampment be limited, so far as practicable in the manner described. The preparations at Milwaukee for the entertainment of the great crowds expected at the encampment have been virtually suspended owing to the dispute with the railroads and to-day's action of the committee of commanders may, it is feared, render the stoppage permanent.

MILWAUKEE, July 10.—Leading members of the local Grand Army encampment express a good deal of indignation at the action of the department commanders in issuing a boycotting circular and say that all preparations will be stopped at once. A meeting will be held to-morrow night to definitely determine what to do. The city authorities will probably decline to make the necessary appropriations for the camps and barracks unless the boycotting circulars are rescinded.

Davitt Indignant.

LONDON, July 10.—Michael Davitt appeared before the Parnell commission again to-day and complained that somebody who desired to injure the Irish in the eyes of the British public, placed two bogus dynamite machines within the precincts of the commission out of his alleged attempt at outrage the Evening Post of London made a sensational article, which said this incident indicated the danger which the commissioners encountered from the desperate enemies of England who recently assailed before the commission could blow up the building. Davitt in an excited manner asserted that he felt that the affair had been planned by Richard Houston. Justice Hannen said he understood why Davitt should have strong feelings in the matter but he must take the proper course and make inquiries to prove his allegations. He himself regarded the matter as a silly hoax.

The Alton Cut Rate.

KANSAS CITY, July 11.—A dispatch from Topeka, Kas., says: An incipient, serious trouble is likely to be the result of the Chicago and Alton cut rate between Chicago and Denver. It is known positively that the above company are shooting the Kansas City market with tickets reading Kansas City to Chicago of the Union Pacific route. The tickets have the appearance of being sold at Denver and stamped at Kansas City. One of the Alton's competitors purchased one of these tickets to-day for $7.25 from a scalper.

A Gambler's Death.

DENVER, July 11.—Ed Masterson, a gambler and a desperado character, died at 6 o'clock to-night with his business, Bat Masterson, who is the keeper of a notorious house, and Bob Wright, who is also a gambler and who drew a pistol on Masterson's father was one of the most prominent citizens of Kearney, Iowa, and at one time was mayor of that city.

Tom is Occupied.

ZANESVILLE, July 11.—The German population of the occupied Tonga, in Samoa, has recently [illegible] Chief Tamasese [illegible] Tonga. One German was wounded.

THE G. A. R. BOYCOTT.

A Circular Issued by the Department Commanders.

The Railroads Still Refuse the Great Encampment Rate.

Grand Army Men Advised Not to Go to Milwaukee.

The Alleged Injustice Done by Railroad Managers.

The G. A. R. Circular.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The celebrated G. A. R. circular against railroads was formulated to-day and will be officially promulgated to-morrow. It states that after a long continued effort on the part of a large number of department commanders of the G. A. R., supplemented by earnest appeals to railroad officials, the G. A. R. has failed to secure to the old soldiers the customary rate of one cent per mile to the national encampment. The circular recites the fact that a rate of one cent per mile or less has recently been granted to organizations and states that the refusal of the railroads to give this rate to the veterans of the late war is an unjust discrimination against the G. A. R. Concurrently the department commanders of the various states request all comrades "as a matter of self respect and self defense and love for the order to forego the anticipated pleasure of meeting their comrades at the national encampment, by remaining at home. Let only those attend who were duly elected delegates or are ex-officio members of the encampment. Let us in a dignified and resolute manner resent this great injustice sought to be meted out to old soldiers by the railroad managers." The circular concludes by recommending the organization of county and district reunions throughout the various departments in order that every old soldier may be given an opportunity to meet his comrades around the camp fire in a glad some reunion.

Deputy Wyatt Arrested.

DENVER, July 11.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon a warrant of commitment was issued in the criminal court for the arrest of Deputy Secretary of State Wyatt for refusing to comply with the order of the court. He was locked up in the county jail to serve a sentence of ten days and pay a fine of $100. It is understood that an application will be made in the morning for his release on a writ of habeas corpus.

DENVER, July 11.—Wyatt was released on bonds at 11 o'clock to-night and is to appear to-morrow morning in the habeas corpus proceeding.

Brady Not Guilty.

DENVER, July 11.—The trial of ex-Chief of Police Brady who was charged with having accepted bribes from Chinamen to secure protection to the Chinese gambling houses from raids by the police was heard in the district court to-day. The jury after having been out a short time returned a verdict of "not guilty."

The Montana Convention.

HELENA, Mont., July 11.—In the convention to-day Conrad Choteau introduced a resolution that there shall be no new counties established unless the assessed valuation within the limits or boundaries shall be three million dollars or more. Eaton introduced a compulsory education resolution, also a resolution prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen in mines or manufactories. Burns, of Lewis county, offered a resolution that the irrigation subject was of paramount importance to Montana and deserves the serious consideration of the convention. Loy, of Park county, introduced a resolution that no corporation shall employ in any capacity Chinese or Mongolian labor, and that no Chinese shall be employed on any public works. Maginnis, of Clark county, introduced a resolution reciting the fact that congress usually granted swamp lands to new states, and as there was no such land in Montana, requesting congress to cede to the state a corresponding amount of land for the purpose of defraying the expenses of irrigation and the construction of reservoirs. The convention adjourned until Monday.

The True Ring.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Mr. Wm. Walter Phelps, in refusing an invitation from the Phelps Guards to a public reception to be given him in Paterson in honor of his success in the Berlin conference, wrote: "I do not like to celebrate the results of the Samoan conference when my colleagues on the commission are absent. If there is anything to celebrate, and while a diplomatic padlock ties my own lips, I have for years failed to read in the English and German press that in their opinion the interests of the United States and of Samoa were not neglected in Berlin, the credit must be shared at least equally with my accomplished colleagues of the American commission, Kasson, of Iowa, a sturdy, able, experienced, trained for a generation in the debates of congress to readiness of thought and expression, trained in diplomacy for which he was tried by nature at Vienna and Berlin, and rich in the precedents of two international conferences in which he had years ago a conspicuous part, and Bates, of Delaware, young, eager and accomplished bringing to the very table of the conference a personal and accurate knowledge of Samoan customs and laws and histories, and welcomed there with peculiar respect because they welcomed him as an enemy and he proved by his judicial fairness in debate and in decision that a man who most respects his own rights will most regard the rights of others and become their friend. To these two was largely due the success of the conference and I should be loth by any public celebration in their absence to indicate that I claimed any more than my share with them of a battle honorably fought."

Dakota's Constitutional Convention.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., July 11.—In the constitutional convention to-day it was proposed to memorialize the president to suspend mineral entries upon school lands near large cities until the state is organized and can defend its rights thereto in cases of fraud. There was strong opposition on the ground that the ordinary operation of the law was sufficient to prevent such frauds, and that to suspend an entire class of entries was equivalent to petitioning him to do the same thing which resulted in such bitter denunciation of Cleveland's land commissioner, Sparks. Despite these considerations, however, the memorial was adopted by a vote of 32 to 29. A reference to every part of the constitution of 1885 to appoint committees was withdrawn, notwithstanding the strong opposition of the day previous. A petition was received from the Methodist Ministers association of southeastern Dakota, asking the convention to provide safeguards for an honest election on the constitution and also that a vote on state officers and a temporary location of the state capitol be taken at different times than that of the constitution.

Noble Refuses to Talk.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Secretary Noble was seen late this afternoon and asked if there was any truth in the reiterated reports that he desired to have a new commissioner of pensions appointed in the place of Corporal Tanner. He was just getting into the department carriage at the time to be driven to his home and he said that he had nothing to say about the reports. He made no answer and immediately drove off when asked if this statement could be interpreted as meaning that the application had some foundation.

Constitutional Convention.

OLYMPIA, W. T., July 11.—The principal business this afternoon was debate in the committee of the whole on the report of the legislative committee fixing the number to constitute the state legislature. The committee recommended that the senate be half the size of the house, the first legislature to consist of 35 senators and 70 members. In the course of the debate it developed that the democrats were nearly all in favor of a provision for minority representation. The committee of the whole finally arose without action. The preamble and bill of rights was reported by the committee and adopted. A number of propositions were introduced, aimed at corporations.

A Bloody Prize Fight.

CHICAGO, July 11.—A bloody slugging match took place in Chicago to-night without even the show of interference that was made by Mississippi in the Sullivan-Kilrain fight. The fighters were the negro Peter Jackson of Australia and Sailor Brown. The former had agreed to "stow" the latter in six rounds. The men fought with two ounce gloves and Brown rushed the fighting, but was repeatedly knocked down by his antagonist. Stubbornly he continued, but in the third round his condition became pitiable. He was bleeding profusely and unable to raise his hands. The spectators cried out that he was being killed and the referee stopped the fight, awarding the victory to Jackson.

Railroad Troubles.

KANSAS CITY, July 11.—There is a current rumor in railroad circles that Missouri, Kansas and Texas got itself into a complication with the Missouri Pacific which will interfere with its Kansas and St. Louis business. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas had a contract with the Missouri Pacific by which all its Kansas City business as well as its St. Louis and Kansas traffic was to be worked over the lines of the latter by securing an independent entrance into Kansas City over the Kansas Pacific from Parsons, Kansas. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas has virtually broken that contract and the Missouri Pacific officials have stated that it is their intention to shut it off from their lines in Kansas and out of St. Louis in retaliation.

Mrs. Tyler Dead.

RICHMOND, Va., July 10.—Mrs. Ex-President John Tyler died at the Exchange hotel this evening from a congestive chill. She had only been at the hotel since Sunday evening and was to have left Monday to visit a son on the James river. Tuesday forenoon she was taken with a congestive chill. Medical aid proved of no avail, and she died at a quarter past five this afternoon.

Rusk Speaks Decidedly.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Some days ago the state officials of New Jersey notified Secretary Rusk of their intention to raise the quarantine against pleuro-pneumonia. To this the secretary to-day made a vigorous protest. In case local quarantine is raised the secretary gives notice he will at once establish national regulations to effect the desired end.

An Early Session.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A Washington special says: There is no longer any reasonable doubt but there will be a session of congress, probably beginning the last Monday in October or the first Monday in November.

SULLIVAN WINS

Boston's Big Fellow Defeats the Baltimore Slugger.

Sullivan Proves His Claim to the World's Championship.

Kilrain Throws up the Sponge After Seventy-five Rounds.

An Immense Crowd Witnesses the Fight at Richburg.

Sullivan-Kilrain Mill.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—The long expected and much talked of prize fight between John L. Sullivan, of Boston, and Jake Kilrain, of Baltimore, for the world's championship, took place today at Richburg, Miss., ninety-two miles from this city, and resulted in a victory for the Boston man. It took seventy-five rounds to decide the fight but from the first there was but little doubt as to which man would win, Sullivan leading the fighting from the start to the finish.

An immense crowd was gathered at the depot long before the hour for the first train to leave the city last night, and when the gates were opened the crush was tremendous. Just before the train was finally made up Attorney General Rogers came aboard with Adjutant General Faires and Colonel Glen Walker of the governor's staff and stated that the fight must positively not take place on Louisiana soil. At first no answer was made, but the officials were finally told that the men would no fight in this state. It was expected that troops would appear at the depot, but of the two companies in this city one could muster but forty men and the other only a baker's dozen. The railroad people replied to an inquiry from the state officials that they could not be accommodated since all the rolling stock had been chartered. The governor was, however, offered transportation with his men on the regular train.

Donovan and both Mitchell, Johnny Murphy, were on the train.

At 11:30 p. m. the train consisting of twelve coaches pulled out and the conductor and engineer were given strict instructions to go straight through to the battle ground without stop. On board the train the information was furnished officially that both Sullivan and Kilrain had reached the battle ground. There was scarcely any betting on the train. The passengers simply talked over the merits of the two men and slept. On the train were the chief of police of New Orleans, the commissioners of public buildings and in fact most of the prominent officials of the city. The attorney general and several other officials were left at the railway station where they waited until morning, waiting for the returning train.

Richburg, the place selected for the battle, is virtually owned by Mr. Rich and his place covers an area of 10,000 acres extending over three counties of Mississippi. This gave little opportunity for any interference by officials. At the Mississippi line there was a party of twenty-five armed men and the train was flagged but no attention was paid to the signal and the special dashed by at a speed of twenty-five miles per hour. Just before daybreak the train stopped at the nearest point to the ring which was pitched about one-eighth of a mile from the track at a pretty spot with pines all around it. The ground was level and covered with green turf. The ring was made of heavy ropes run through stakes deeply driven into the ground. A square of amphitheatrical seats was built around the ring. Sullivan's friends offered big odds on their man with few takers. The seats rapidly filled up with impatient spectators.

There was great excitement at the ring side as Bud Renaud, Mike Donovan and Johnnie Murphy made their appearance at 9.50 a. m., and it became apparent that the fight was actually to occur. On the toss up for position Kilrain's representative, Mike Donovan, won, and selected the northeast corner. Kincoon, Sullivan's representative, chose the southwest corner. At this juncture the sheriff of the county made his appearance and in the name of the state of Mississippi commanded peace and retired, this being the only effort on the part of the authorities to interfere with the fight. The flag that Sullivan brought from Boston was placed in his corner amidst great enthusiasm.

At about 10 o'clock, the sun having gone behind a cloud, there was no perceptible advantage in either corner. Kilrain was the first to make his appearance, accompanied by Mike Donovan and Charlie Mitchell. He was greeted with applause but wore a very serious air as if fully realizing the work before him. As the crowd recognized the stalwart form of the big fellow as he jumped into the ring the cheers were deafening. He looked in marked contrast to Kilrain, seeming to be perfectly at his ease regarding the result of the contest.

The name of Pat Kenrick, of New Orleans, was offered by the Kilrain side as referee, but he was not acceptable to the other side. The representative of Sullivan proposed the name of John Fitzpatrick of New Orleans, saying: "I want the fight to-day to take place on its merits, and may the best man win. I have only one name to present for the position of referee, and that is known throughout the state as an upright, just and honest man—I name John Fitzpatrick of New Orleans." (Great applause.)

Chas. Mitchell said: "I don't know the gentlement just named, but think if the other side want to fight the one we have named ought to satisfy them." Chas. Johnson would not agree, saying that the Kilrain party would not take John Fitzpatrick they did not want to fight. At this juncture Mitchell proposed that they toss up to see which of the above named gentleman would act as referee, but this did not seem to be the wish of the Sullivan side, though the crowd favored the idea. Then Prof. Burke proposed the name of a New York man, who, however, did not prove acceptable to the other side, and after considerable wrangling over the matter Charlie Mitchell finally said they were willing to accept Mr. Fitzpatrick, and the announcement was received with cheers. Mitchell here went over and examined the soles in Sullivan's shoes, Cleary doing the same to Kilrain.

Fitzpatrick said: "I am not very conversant with rules, but this will be a fair contest of the merits of the two men and I will do the best I can. In regard to the question as to what time the thirty seconds shall commence I decide that they shall commence from the time a man falls." W. E. Harding at this moment stepped up to Kilrain and placing $1,000 in his hands told him it was sent by Mr. Fox for him to bet with Sullivan. Kilrain at once went over to Sullivan and offered to bet him that sum that he would win the fight. The bet was immediately taken up by Sullivan and the money, $2000, deposited in the hands of the referee. Both being now stripped it was apparent to everyone present the great superiority possessed by Sullivan over his antagonist in the matter of size and development, the muscles of his arms standing out in big welts, his driving power appearing tremendous and he seeming in the very best of spirits. At 10.10 o'clock the principals and seconds advanced to the center of the ring and formed a maltese cross in shaking hands, the latter retiring outside the ropes and the principals to their respective corners. At the call of time Kilrain and Sullivan advanced to the center of the ring, the latter wearing a confident smile, Kilrain looking serious, and the great battle for the world's championship began.

First round—Time was called at 10:11 a. m. Kilrain made a vicious pass at Sullivan with his right landing on the left of the latter's neck. Both clinched and Kilrain gained the fall.

Second round—Sullivan feinted with his left at which Kilrain dodged and a clinch followed, Sullivan throwing Kilrain heavily.

Third round—Kilrain rushed in and clinched, Sullivan avoiding the clinch dealing Jake a short arm blow in the neck. Sullivan followed with blows on the neck and ribs. Kilrain struck Sullivan twice below the belt but the cries of foul were not allowed.

Fourth round—Kilrain led, and a clinch followed, Sullivan being on top.

Fifth round—Kilrain began sparring for wind. Sullivan rushed and tried to clinch but Kilrain broke away, Sullivan landing on Jake's neck, who began Mitchell's tactics of running around. Kilrain landed lightly on Sullivan's neck, Sullivan cross countering heavily on the head. Kilrain went down in the corner.

Sixth round—Short arm fighting, Kilrain attacking John's ribs and gaining first blood by a blow on the left ear.

Seventh round—Sullivan appeared bleeding and landed viciously on Kilrain's face, gaining the first knockdown.

Eighth round—Sullivan led, Kilrain countering slightly, doing no damage. Kilrain again went down to avoid punishment.

Ninth round—Sullivan led with his left, Jake countering slightly, Sullivan returning with interest on Kilrain's ribs, the latter again going to the grass.

Tenth round—Kilrain rushed at John and was met by a heavy right hander in the jaw, falling heavily.

Eleventh round—Sullivan rushed the fighting, Kilrain going down to avoid punishment.

Twelfth round—Kilrain rushed and clinched, trying to throw John, but failing. Kilrain's blows lacked strength and the round ended with John clinching, throwing Jake heavily.

Thirteenth round—Sullivan landed on Kilrain's ribs, the latter playing for the stomach and striking four blows repeatedly. John returned on the jaw and ribs, Kilrain slipping down to avoid punishment. In this round he badly spiked Sullivan's left foot.

Fourteenth round—Kilrain again started around the ring, the round ending with a clinch in which Sullivan slipped, going down under the ropes.

Fifteenth round—Sullivan feinted, Kilrain retreating and Sullivan following him all over the ring, finally landing a roaster on the ribs. In the rally that ensued Kilrain went down to avoid punishment.

Sixteenth round—Kilrain landed on Sullivan's ribs, John countering, Kilrain again going down.

Seventeenth round—Slight exchanges, Kilrain going down without a blow.

Eighteenth round—Kilrain went down without receiving a blow and Sullivan claimed a foul which was not allowed.

Nineteenth round—Both sparred for wind, Sullivan finally landing on Kilrain's ribs, the latter countering on Sullivan went down from a slight return on the head.

Twentieth round—Sullivan hit Kilrain a roaster on the ribs, Kilrain going down.

Twenty-first round—Kilrain landed on Sullivan's stomach, Sullivan returning on the neck. Kilrain again resorted to hugging, Sullivan landing on Kilrain's jaw, the latter falling.

Twenty-second round—Sullivan landed on Kilrain's ribs, the latter going to the earth.

Twenty-third round—Sullivan had to chase Kilrain around the ring. The round ended with a clinch, Sullivan being on top.

Twenty-fourth round—Sullivan began by trying to get in a knock-out blow, but Kilrain hugged and finally fell without being hit.

Twenty-fifth round—Sullivan landed on Kilrain's ribs and repeated the dose again and again, when Kilrain fell as usual.

Twenty-sixth round—Sullivan feinted and Kilrain retreated. Kilrain landed lightly on Sullivan, then hugged and went down.

Twenty-seventh round—Both sparred for wind, Kilrain landing on Sullivan's jaw and clinching. Sullivan knocked Kilrain down in the latter's corner.

The next seven rounds were but a repetition of the former ones, Sullivan getting the best of the mix and landing several heavy blows on Kilrain's side, the latter failing to avoid further punishment.

Thirty-ninth round—Sullivan followed Kilrain around the ring, calling to the referee to make him stand and fight. Kilrain went down without being struck and Sullivan claimed a foul which was not allowed.

Fortieth round—Sullivan landed heavy on Kilrain's ribs, the latter ending the round by falling.

Forty-first round—Slight exchanges and Kilrain fell to avoid punishment.

Forty-second round—Sullivan opened heavily. Hard fighting followed, Kilrain going down from a slight blow from Sullivan, the latter standing over him and Kilrain's seconds made loud claims of a foul which were not allowed.

Forty-third round—Sullivan landed on Kilrain's ribs and after a few passes Kilrain went down without receiving a blow, Sullivan himself appealed to the referee claiming a foul, but it was not allowed.

Forty-fourth round—As soon as he reached the centre of the ring Sullivan began vomiting freely and looked as if his stomach was weakening. Kilrain asked him to make the fight a draw but Sullivan refused and responded with a heavy blow on Kilrain's ribs, knocking him down.

Forty-fifth round—Sullivan smashed Kilrain in the ribs and then landed on his jaw, knocking him down and stamping on him. A loud claim of a foul was not allowed.

Forty-seventh round—Kilrain landed on Sullivan's stomach, Sullivan countering on the ribs with his right. A clinch followed, Sullivan falling on Kilrain, the latter's seconds claiming a foul. Pony Moore accused Referee Fitzpatrick of having money on the result and the latter called Moore a liar.

Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth rounds—Kilrain fell to avoid punishment.

Fiftieth round—Sullivan led viciously, Kilrain returning lightly and then running away, Sullivan following begging Kilrain to fight. The latter went down from a slight blow. The seconds of Kilrain knew their man must lose in this round unless some chance blow could save him. Sullivan although slightly winded, was able to deal a sledge hammer blow and Kilrain gradually becoming weaker his blows and no strength in them and his left side was evidently giving him considerable pain. He pursued his usual tactics of retreating whenever Sullivan advanced, and the jeers of the crowd against the champion of the world became more and more marked. Kilrain would smile but there was a ghastliness in his assumed good humor painful to witness. His strength was surely going and none knew it better than Kilrain.

Fifty-first to sixty-fourth round—Kilrain resorted to retreating tactics to the disgust of the crowd, going down repeatedly without a blow.

In the sixtieth round Kilrain went down without receiving a blow and loud cries of foul were heard on every side, but disallowed.

Sixty-fifth round—Dobson offered to bet $500 to $65 that Sullivan would win but could not find a taker. The usual tactics were resorted to by Kilrain.

Sixty-sixth round—Kilrain led viciously with his right but missed. Sullivan feinted and landed slightly, Kilrain going down.

Sixty-seventh round—Kilrain retreating, Sullivan followed and knocked him under the ropes with a left hander in the ribs.

Sixty-eighth round—Sullivan ended the round by knocking Kilrain down with several upper and under cuts.

Sixty-ninth round—Kilrain was knocked down with a severe right hander in the jaw.

Seventieth round—Kilrain was very weak, Sullivan landing repeatedly. Kilrain tried to throw Sullivan by caressing him by the legs but slipped and fell.

Seventy-first round—Kilrain growing weaker, feinted and then ran away, Sullivan finally knocking him down with a fierce blow in the ribs.

Seventy-second round—Sullivan forced the fighting, leading slightly several times, Kilrain going down unhit.

Seventy-third round—Kilrain retreated all around the ring. The round ended with Kilrain going down to avoid punishment.

Seventy-fourth round—Kilrain led, landing slightly on Sullivan. The former finally went down with a slight blow.

Seventy-fifth round—Kilrain went down with a slight blow in the jaw. He was cautioned by the referee. When time was called for the seventy-sixth round Kilrain ran over to Sullivan's corner and asked if he would give Kilrain a present provided they would throw up the sponge. Sullivan generously answered "Of course I will," but Mike Donovan, seeing the condition of his principal and to save him from further punishment threw up the sponge, and Sullivan had again proved his title as champion of the world.

The only marks on Sullivan were a slight cut under the right eye and another in the left ear. Kilrain's body showed the effect of Sullivan's blows. He was bleeding at the ears, nose and mouth. Both were hurriedly conveyed to the train by friends and given attention. Sullivan's condition was superior to Kilrain's, the latter looking as if he had been over-trained. At no time excepting when Sullivan's stomach gave evidence of weakness was there cause as to the final result of the fight.

The Burke Case.

WINNIPEG, July 9.—In the Burke extradition case to-day Charles Carlson who arrived from Chicago by the noon train, identified Burke as Frank Williams, the man who rented the cottage where Cronin was murdered. This was the point the prosecution desired to establish, namely that Frank Williams and Martin Burke were one and the same man. Before the cross examination of the witness said that he had been taken out in the courthouse yard by Officer Collins before coming into the court to see if he could recognize the prisoner. He also had recognized him from a group photograph in Chicago. Mr. Rowe said "That's our case, your lordship." This announcement was received with satisfaction by all connected with the case, and even Burke gave a sign of relief. At the conclusion of the reading of the evidence the prisoner to-night entered a plea of not guilty. The arguments in the case will be heard to-morrow.

Wyatt Sentenced to Jail.

DENVER, July 9.—Judge Stone in the criminal court this morning rendered a decision in the long drawn contempt case against Deputy Secretary of State Wyatt. The defendant was found guilty, fined $100 and sentenced to ten days in the county jail. The judge said he would remit the jail sentence provided the grand jury be allowed to visit the room in which the furniture was stored any time to-morrow before 5 p. m. In making the decision Judge Stone held that the grand jury had the right to inspect the furniture and that Wyatt should have accompanied the jurors. Wyatt was present when the decision was rendered, as were his attorneys. The latter will be taken to higher courts.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

Sullivan-Kilrain Fight Terminates in a Leading Event.

That Unknown Element of the Heavy Weight Game.

Kilrain's Stock Has Fallen to Zero at the Prize Ring.

The Baltimore Man and His Friends Leave New Orleans.

Gossip of the Ring.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—The great battle of yesterday still continues to be the leading topic of conversation. Sullivan says he will not accept Fox's bet either for his "bull dog" or himself, feeling it not necessary in establishing the fact that he is the champion pugilist.

Joe Coburn thought that the fight was a most excellent exhibition of the manly art. He looks upon Sullivan as a perfect wonder and beyond all peradventure the greatest fighter in the world. At first he was surprised that Sullivan did not knock out Kilrain much sooner, but this was satisfactorily explained when the injury to the champion's left hand was made known. He did not think Sullivan as good a man yesterday as he had seen him in other years, but was satisfied that he would never be asked into the arena again. His training under Mulcoon and Cleary was admirable, its results surprising all expectations, especially as when he was first put to work he was in a wretched condition. There was then nothing of him but life and Mulcoon instead of training him at once nursed him as if he were a child. Coburn calculated that Sullivan's share of the money would net him about $25,000.

"Were I to be called on to fight Sullivan," said Coburn when the blankets was taken off and his matchless proportions displayed, "I would say 'Sullivan take the money, I don't want it, it belongs to you.'" Mulcoon expressed himself as delighted beyond measure with the result of the day's battle, with his big graduator, himself and the balance of the world.

Wm. Mulcoon, who trained Sullivan for the fight, said this to say to an associated press reporter to-day, when asked his opinion of the fight: "My impression is that it was the greatest fight that ever took place between heavy weights. The fighting was fast and furious all through and I do not think the man was ever born who could have whipped Sullivan yesterday. He did not know at the end of the fight that he had fought over half an hour. He was as strong as when the fight commenced and could have fought two hours longer if necessary. He refrained from fast, needless fighting by my advice as I did not want him to meet with any accident. I consider Kilrain the greatest heavy weight fighter living on side of Sullivan. He's a game and determined fellow and I think if he had fought according to his own judgment instead of taking the cowardly and tricky advice of the men who were behind him he would not have been hissed by the people present, and the American public would have more to admire in him to-day than at any time since he came into prominence. I do not think he was in condition for a hard fight in this hot climate. He was trained too fine and soon became very weak. I allowed my man seven pounds to lose in the fight and after the battle was over he was just six and a quarter pounds lighter than when he entered the ring. He was not a bit tired and was cheerful and in no way injured. My advice to him is to live the balance of his life slow and easy and never again enter the ring as a principal. He is now restored to perfect health and may yet live long and enjoy good health if he will only take care of himself. If he fails to do this he has no one to blame for but himself. I have always been anxious to prove to the public that he is a natural born fighter and could fight a long and scientific battle if necessary, provided he was properly handled and put into condition. Now that I have concluded I am through forever with all ring fights. I never again want to see a man knocked about and punished as Kilrain was yesterday. I think boxing a great exercise and will do all that I can to encourage it, but think ring fighting is too brutal and I want to see no more of it."

To-night the pugilists and their friends who have created such a sensation here for the past week or two have nearly all left the city and the population are gradually calming down and affairs are assuming their normal condition. Kilrain, who was believed to have received such terrible punishment about the body, appeared this morning to be as fresh as ever. After his return from the battle field he was conveyed to the Southern Athletic club rooms and given a bath, after which he retired to his room. He vomited a greenish substance, some of which has been kept for analysis in order to determine whether he had been poisoned as he intimated or not. Every convenience and accommodation was accorded him. Rumors that Kilrain had been suffering from a disease had been freely circulated and in order to satisfy himself whether this was true or not the janitor watched Kilrain. He was evidently suffering great physical pain and appeared to walk with difficulty. The janitor was finally convinced that not only were the reports true but that Kilrain had recently had a surgical operation performed.

Dr. Dougherty, of Philadelphia, had been attending him and Kilrain had been taking medicine ever since his arrival here. In fact on the day of his arrival he was seen taking medicine from a vial, but at the time was believed to be some preparation which was intended to assist him in getting into condition for the fight. Dr. Dougherty states to some of the members of the club that he had been treating Kilrain for a boil from which he had been suffering for some time. These facts only became known in the club to-day and in consequence there was a reversion of opinion in regard to Kilrain's condition. Some of the members remarked where he has gone that they wished they had never invited him. Prof. Colorat stated that he did not know anything of the prior to the fight, otherwise he would not have allowed Kilrain to enter the ring. Since the fact has become known Kilrain's sluggish movements while walking, his disinclination to strip and his aversion to taking exercise, as well as Mitchell's care that he should not take any, and Kilrain's troubled looks, his rather cadaverous face, in fact his strange actions, words and looks are all attributed to this. Prof. Robinson, in charge of the pupils of the Southern Athletic club, who witnessed the fight, stated openly on the train while returning that the fight was a colossal fake from beginning to end, and that Sullivan and Kilrain were both parties. This explained Sullivan's magnanimity to Kilrain. He had him at his mercy several times during the fight, when he could easily have knocked him out. He professes to know all about sparring and has seen a number of prize fights and is competent to judge. His assertions were made openly to the members of the club and have evoked no little comment. Some allege that he is mistaken, for too many heavy blows were hit and the principals received too much punishment.

Kilrain arose this morning and desired to take a bath in a swimming tank but was not permitted to do so. At an early hour the guests of the club gathered together their wardrobe and commenced packing up and at 7:15 o'clock Kilrain, Mitchell, Murphy, Pony Moore and Dr. Dougherty left in carriages for the Texas and Pacific depot and boarding a train left for the north via Texas in order to avoid going back through Mississippi, fearing arrest. Mr. Stevenson, Kilrain's backer, left the city yesterday afternoon via Queen and Crescent line for his home. Kilrain was not suffering the least inconvenience from the body blows he had received and was sounded by Dr. Dougherty who tapped him in the ribs and with his fingers without causing Kilrain much pain.

John L. Sullivan, Wm. Mulcoon and Mike Cleary are still in the city and are at their old quarters on Rampart street. At about half-past 9 o'clock Sullivan was presented with a large wreath of flowers representing a horse shoe. Sullivan acknowledged the gift in a very brief speech. Sullivan returned to his room at about 9:45 o'clock. He was then somewhat under the influence of liquor and four policemen stood at the corner in case he attempted any overact. Chief of Police Hennessy and John Fitzpatrick who was referee in the fight, visited him but Fitzpatrick only remained a few moments. It is said that Sullivan and Cleary will leave the city to-morrow on the steamer Hudson for New York.

LONDON, July 9.—Smith has challenged Sullivan to fight in Europe for £1000 a side.

Parnell Commission.

LONDON, July 9.—At the meeting of the Parnell commission to-day Byrne, a member of parliament, testified. He was questioned concerning the speech which, according to the statement of the Times, he made at Waterford. Byrne declared that he had never been in Waterford. (Laughter.)

Mane, a member of parliament also, gave testimony. He said he believed in boycotting; would carry it to the extent of refusing to sell a man the necessities of life. If he wanted such necessities he must conform to the views of his neighbors and not endeavor to frustrate their efforts.

John O'Connor, an ex-member of parliament, took the stand and denounced crime, which he regarded as an enemy to the league. He had no sympathy with moonlighters and had no reason to shield them. He declined to answer a question as to whether he met John Devoy and others in Ireland in 1879. Presiding Justice Hannen said: "These excuses are not tenable in a court of justice. A man binds himself by an illegal oath and then thinks he is not bound to give evidence in court. We do not propose to take measures which are within our power but it must influence our judgment, and we are obstructed at every point." The witness refused to answer and said that it would not be honorable to divulge the interviews which he had had in connection with the Fenians.

The Delagoa Railroad Affair.

LISBON, July 9.—The Portuguese directors of the company whose concessions to build the Delagoa bay railway were cancelled by Portugal, have formally protested to the government against the cancellation of the concession. A general meeting of the parties interested will be held here shortly at which the English shareholders will be present.

Relief for the Sufferers.

CRESSON SPRINGS, Pa., July 9.—Governor Beaver and the state board of relief had a meeting here to-day and decided to distribute $50,000 among the sufferers in Johnstown.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The president to-day made the following appointments:

E. A. Taylor, of Wisconsin, commissioner of railroads.

T. C. Mendenhall, of Indiana, superintendent of the United States coast and geodetic survey.

E. W. Diederick, of Indiana, consul at Lepsic.

Postmasters — Barney C. Eaton, at Glenwood Springs, Colo.; James A. Miller, at Santa Maria, Cal.; Fred W. Bier, at Vancouver, W. T.

News from Wolverhouse.

CAIRO, July 9.—Advices received today say that Col. Wolverhouse's cavalry have occupied the camp of the enemy and found it deserted by all except several men, women and children dying from thirst and exhaustion. The enemy had been surprised and killed a picket belonging to the ninth battalion. No reinforcements had passed Wady Halfa. Other advices say that a force under Col. Wolverhouse arrived at Adendon last night. The dervishes occupied a position on the opposite bank. A sharp engagement ensued. The dervishes were after water and managed to procure a supply though many of their number succumbed to the fire of the artillery and the rifle fire kept up by the Egyptians. There were also several casualties among the Egyptians.

The Corn Crop Saved.

KANSAS CITY, July 9.—During the past two days heavy rains have visited the entire state of Kansas. Hot winds during the latter part of last week caused some apprehension regarding the welfare of the corn crop. The rains came in time not only to save the corn crop but soaked the ground so thoroughly as to dispel all fear of disastrous effects from possible dry hot winds.

BURIED DISASTER.

A Dam Burst Near Johnstown, Pa., and Adrift, N. Y.

Impossible to Obtain Accurate News of the Damage.

Rumored That There Was a Heavy Loss of Life in Flood.

A Vast Amount of Property Swept Away by the Torrent.

A Cloud Burst.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 9.—A cloud burst washed away the Central railroad tracks between Aiken's and Tribe's Hill stations, about five miles west of Amsterdam, this afternoon, causing another delay to all trains. It seems impossible to get any particulars here this evening as to how bad the track is or how long it will take to repair it. Some trains hurrying to make up lost time narrowly escaped the cloud burst, but all did escape. One house was partially washed away but no lives lost.

TROY, N. Y., July 9.—A telephone message from Johnstown says: The town is in total darkness and nine bridges were washed away by the flood to-day. The electric light plant has been washed away and also three mills at Gloversville. One body has been recovered. The water is three feet deep in the town of Fonda. Whether the washout was caused by a cloud burst at Aiken or by a breaking of a dam at Johnstown, N. Y., is a question as the rumors cannot be verified.

NEW YORK, July 9.—All efforts to communicate with any point in the neighborhood of Johnstown, N. Y., and Amsterdam where the rumors would lead to the impression that there has been a disaster of no small proportion are unavailing on account of the fact that the telegraph wires throughout the section have been destroyed. Some reports have reached here that a cyclone caused the disaster, while a more serious character is given to the story by indefinite and as yet unconfirmed rumors that there has been considerable loss of life.

TROY, N. Y., July 9.—At 12 o'clock to-night rain is falling in torrents in Johnstown and the flood is assuming a terrible aspect. Mills and sheds are being carried rapidly away. It is beginning to rain here (in Troy) and looks to be a heavy storm.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 9.—A special from Schenectady to the Express tells of the washing away of three bridges at Johnstown. The rumors of the loss of life, the correspondent says, are without foundation.

Aid for Johnstown.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—The carload of canned fruits donated to the Johnstown sufferers by the citizens of Los Angelos, Cal., which arrived here this week, was disposed of at auction to-day in small lots. The bidding was spirited and $1,312 was realized.

Side Doors Will be Used.

KANSAS CITY, July 9.—It has been discovered that the ordinance which was supposed to legalize the enforced closing of saloons on Sunday in this city applies only to open saloons and permits saloon keepers to admit their customers through the side doors. There is another ordinance on the books prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, but its legality is contested and the police care not make arrests on the charge of its violation. The side doors of saloons hereafter will be opened on Sunday.

Will Withdraw from Texas.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Stanford and Huntington have decided to withdraw the Southern Pacific from Texas. A late law in that state provides that no railroad company operating roads within its borders has any legal status unless it maintains its principal office therein. The Southern Pacific officials say they could not do this and it is better therefore that the three Texas and Louisiana roads, that now form a part of the Southern Pacific main line to New Orleans will hereafter be operated as distinct roads, with different sets of officers.

Moving Toward Statehood.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 9.—Wyoming is moving on towards statehood. The election of delegates to the constitutional convention was held yesterday and resulted in the choice of 36 republicans and 16 democrats and three independents. The convention will meet September 2. The desire for a state government is general.

Simon Cameron's Tree.

A Washington dispatch to the Baltimore American says: For a number of years past an old elm has stood in the capitol grounds south of the building and directly in the way of a path leading down from the new terrace—in fact, an irregular path made by the tramping back and forth of countless hundreds who have been incommoded by this tree has caused an irregular path to be made around the tree.

It has been a great inconvenience, and has often excited comment as to why it should be allowed to remain. Its long existence is due to the friendship existing between the late Simon Cameron and Architect Clark, of the capitol. One bright day, as Mr. Clark was standing near a rough pile of stones that was a few years later to grow into the beautiful terrace now ornamenting the capitol, he was approached by Senator Cameron.

"Clark," said the old Pennsylvanian, "your men are about to cut down that old elm standing yonder. It's a possible would like to have it remain."

Mr. Clark immediately strode over to the group working at the tree and ordered them to quit their work at that point. The plans of the grounds, which included the laying of a marble paved path down over the identical spot where the tree stood, were changed so that the path was placed a few yards further east and the tree allowed to remain. When Senator Cameron saw what had been done he thanked Architect Clark and remarked to him, "When I am dead you may cut down that tree." This is what will probably be done now.

WYATT'S FURNITURE.

The Texas Ex-Deputy Wyatt will Not Give up the Keys.

Secretary of State Rice Refuses to Open the Doors.

Authority Furniture Must be Kept in a Secret Chamber.

Jones Defies the Grand Jury's Authority in the Matter.

A Letter From Rice.

DENVER, July 6.—Deputy Secretary of State Wyatt gives the following letter as his authority for refusing the store room keys to the grand jury:

THE MANSIONS, MANITOU SPRINGS, COL. June 17, 1889.

Hon. J. J. Wyatt, Deputy Secretary of State.

When the eighth general assembly convenes, or in the event of an extra session of the seventh, I have in my charge the furniture purchased and used by the seventh general assembly and am prepared to turn over to the coming eighth, all of the furniture which appears on the bills of Graham & Webber and others. I know of no authority invested in any one to order us to turn this same furniture over to other parties than I mentioned. I am so a custodian of said furniture and propose to be such while in office, and I hereby order that the furniture will not longer be overhauled, inspected or otherwise disturbed for the pleasure or idle curiosity of news mangulators.

(Signed) JAMES RICE,
Secretary of State.

The letter was received by Mr. Wyatt in answer to one sent by him to Secretary Rice after he had first been requested by private parties to inspect the furniture in question. When the grand jury applied to Mr Wyatt for the keys to the room in which the furniture was stored, he consulted State Attorney Jones, who assured him that the grand jury had no authority to make or enforce such a demand. Having the letter above quoted as his instructions Mr. Wyatt therefore refused the request.

A Row With Gamblers.

DENVER, July 6.—A Silver on special to the Times says: Dutch Reinhart and Beach Wagner, two gamblers, undertook to clean out Wm. Bowen's cance last night and the watchman attempted to arrest them. Dutch Reinhart pulled his gun and the watchman took it from him and struck Wagner a fearful blow on the head with it knocking him senseless. Wagner was taken to jail and up to noon to-day had not revived. It is probable that his skull is fractured. He had been making threats all night that he would clean out something or somebody and had been warned several times to cease his talk. Reinhart escaped from the place and securing a horse left town, going in the direction of Ouray. The affair has caused much comment and there is talk of ordering all gamblers and gamblers to leave town.

Windom Tired of Office Seekers.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Secretary Windom has abandoned the practice of holding public receptions: He will hereafter receive visitors by card only. He says he cannot pay proper attention to the business of the department if he is compelled to listen constantly to the appeals of office seekers.

The Ponies Beaten.

PUEBLO, Colo., July 6.—The Ponies were beaten again to-day by Colorado Springs.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Springs	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	*	6
Pueblo	0	0	1	0	1		0	0	0	3

Aspen Defeats Leadville.

ASPEN, July 6.—Aspen outbatted Leadville to-day and played a good fielding game winning easily. Swan and Adams were the Aspen battery and Fitzgerald and Wayne the battery for Leadville.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Aspen	2	0	5	0	2	5	0		0	15
Leadville	0	2		3	0	0	0	1	0	7

Errors—Aspen, 4; Leadville, 5.
Umpires—Mann and Lohman.

The Season Opened.

CASCADE, July 6.—The season of travel to Pike's Peak over the carriage road is now fairly inaugurated and large numbers go up daily. The weather is delightful at this point, the thermometer ranging at 85° during the hottest part of the day. The new hotel, the Ramona, will be formally opened on the 10th. A large number of guests have already been booked. Some of these are from Denver, and many from southern and eastern points. So far there are about one hundred guests already located here and two hundred more are expected next week.

The Burke Hearing.

WINNIPEG, July 6.—At the Burke trial this afternoon the written testimony from Drs. Egbert, Bell and Perkins of Chicago was presented. These physicians gave it as their opinion that the wounds on Dr. Cronin's head were the cause of his death. W. Mertez, a milkman of Lake View, testified that on the night of the fourth of May he drove past the Carlson cottage and saw two men drive up in a buggy. One of the men jumped out of the buggy and walked into the front door of the cottage, the other man driving off. About twenty minutes later he heard a loud noise in the cottage. Mr. Barker was again examined for a short time, when Mr. Bowen asked for an adjournment till Monday, which was granted.

The Alton Reduction.

KANSAS CITY, July 6.—Chairman Finley, of the Trans-Missouri Railway association, at a special meeting here to-day of the association, announced that he would impose the assessment upon the Union Pacific railroad for taking arbitrary action with the Alton in reducing passenger rates to $26 from Chicago to Denver. All the lines were represented at the meeting and the representatives apprehend very serious trouble on account of the reduction which, as it transpired at the meeting to-day, was not only extended to Chicago but also to St. Louis. It is apprehended that reduced rates will be applied to all points in both directions unless some agreement shall be made at the meeting of the Trans-Missouri association here next Monday.

At a later meeting of the association it was agreed that the $26 rate between Denver and Chicago made by the Alton and Union Pacific should be established as a fixed rate and that none of the roads should attempt to cut under it.

Drowned in Lake Michigan.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Ephram A. Pearson, of San Francisco, was drowned in Lake Michigan, off Thirty-first street, a little after 10 o'clock last night.

He had gone on a yachting trip in company with Miss Emily Lyton, one of the members of the Little Lord Fauntleroy company, who are now at the Columbia theater. They intended to go bathing in the lake.

Mr. Pearson was an extremely wealthy man having an income of $1,500 per day from various mining interests in Idaho, Montana and Nevada. He was well known in San Francisco, especially on the mining exchange, where he carried on extensive operations. He came to Chicago last November for the purpose of enjoying himself and joined the Calumet club soon after his arrival. The date of his acquaintance with Miss Lyton is not known exactly, but some of his friends have known of the acquaintance for several weeks. He and Miss Lyon were going to swim. He donned a bathing suit and got into the water and must have been seized with cramps as he called for help and sunk before aid could be given. His body has been found and an inquest will be held to-morrow.

Petition Refused.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Judge Tuley refused to-day to issue a writ of habeas corpus for Joan F. Beggs, senior guardian of Camp No. 20, Clan na Gael, which it is alleged condemned Dr. Cronin to death. The court based its refusal on the ground that the petition prayed for Beggs' absolute release from jail and did not ask for the alternative relief of admission to bail, and also because the state's attorney had not been notified. The judge directed therefore that the petition be amended, and it was so ordered, to release the prisoner on bail.

Judge Longenecker to-day stated that he had received a telegram from Winnipeg this morning stating that the proceedings in the Burke case were getting along satisfactorily.

A Big Grain Deal.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—The Republic says that Gill & Fisher, of Baltimore, it is understood, are running a big deal in grain for export. They have bought, it is said, largely in Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska and their grain is now ready to ship. The Baltimore and Ohio road is in the deal and is said because of its recent cut in rates on wheat and corn to seaboard. There seems to be every indication that a general war in rates eastbound including a rise of grain, flour, live stock and meats will result.

Mexican Notes.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 6.—The Mexican press is making fierce attacks upon the scheme to settle colored emigrants from the United States in Mexico.

The entire orange crop of the state of Sonora has been bought by California parties.

The government of the state of Chiapa is following the example of Tamaulipas in arresting Journa is s Among those who have been taken into custody is the representative of the Lee Cook press agency.

Following the Dervishes.

CAIRO, July 8.—Word has been received from Col. Wodehouse, commander of the Egyptian troops, that he has against the Dervishes moving northward 5000 strong. Wodehouse says his force is not strong enough to make another attack, but he is following them with all the available troops in steamers. He advises the collection of a strong force at Assouan to co-operate with him.

The Samoan Consul Exonerated.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 6.—Lieutenant Thurson has concluded his inquiry into the charges made by Germany that assistance had been given Mataafa by the British consul at Apia. The investigation resulted in exonerating the consul from all the charges.

The Situation Uncertain.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—The Journal de St. Petersburg says that Count Kalnoky's reproof before the delegation at Vienna has had the effect of moderating the tone of the press, but that the situation is no more uncertain at the present than it was at the time it was made.

Sherman Taking Orders.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—At the cathedral this morning Thomas Ewing Sherman, eldest son of General Wm. T. Sherman, passed through the first stage of ordination that will make him a priest of the Roman Catholic church. The final stage of ordination will be reached on Sunday. This morning the subdeaconship was conferred upon the candidate and to-morrow he will be made a deacon. Sunday's ceremony will invest him with the rank and power of priesthood.

Swamped by Attachments.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 5.—The Goodyear Rubber, Boot and Shoe company made an assignment to-day, an attachment placed on them by the Sears Commerce company on Saturday, having been followed up by others to-day, until $76,000 worth of attachments had swamped them.

Flynn Resigns.

DENVER, July 5.—P. T. Flynn, general agent of the Santa Fe and superintendent of the Colorado division of that road, has resigned and accepted a position from the Missouri Pacific to be their general agent, in this city. Mr. Flynn ranks among the most popular railroad men of the west and is well qualified to fill any position. He has been with the Santa Fe ten years, beginning as station agent at Trinidad and later accepting the position of general agent at Salt Lake City, Cincinnati and Denver.

NEW BRIDGE IN ASHES.

The Business Part of Ellensburg, W. T., Destroyed by Fire.

One Hundred Families Left Destitute and Homeless.

The Flames Believed to Have Been Fired by the Raging Flames.

The Total Loss Estimated at Over Two Million Dollars.

One Hundred Families Homeless.

ELLENSBURG, Wash. Territory, July 5.—Ten blocks of the best portion of the city are in ashes. Nearly one hundred families are homeless and what was yesterday a thriving business center is now a mass of ruins. Owing to the excitement and confusion it is impossible to ascertain how the fire originated, but it is presumed that it was the result of the celebration of the national holiday as it started soon after the display of fireworks last evening.

The flames started on the north side of the city about 10 o'clock in the evening and with a very strong wind blowing from the northeast. The fire department was promptly called out but could do nothing to check the rapid advance of the conflagration which within an hour spread to the business center. Help was telegraphed for from neighboring towns, but before it could reach the scene the flames had literally wiped out the heart of the city and commenced to spread among the residences on the south side. Not until the main portion of the town for the fire had been consumed were there any signs of abatement and it was near morning before the firemen secured any result from their tireless efforts. The cessation of the winds had a tendency to aid the firemen in checking the progress of the fire, and at this hour it is thought that the flames are under control and will be confined to the buildings now burning.

When it is impossible to form a close idea of the amount of the loss, it is estimated that the sum will run up to many hundreds of thousands of dollars. All of the leading hotels, the handsome Nash hotel, opera house block, city hall, board of trade building, Snipe & Co.'s bank, in fact all the business blocks on Pine and Pearl and Third, Fourth and Fifth streets, were consumed, excepting on the west side. The National bank building, Boomer & O'Conner's dry goods house, Goldzein's store, one saloon and one general store. Only these latter buildings mark the spot where flourished yesterday a prosperous business center. A number of residences were destroyed and over one hundred families are homeless, penniless and with nothing left save a few scanty clothes. Help has been asked for and is badly needed, not only in suppressing the fire, but caring for the homeless victims of the conflagration.

The loss as far as can be ascertained to-night is $2,000,000, $750,000 in buildings and one million and a quarter in goods. There are about 150 people destitute. The mayor has called a meeting of citizens to take action for relief. The city is under patrol and order prevails. The fire exhausted itself after burning five hours.

Justice of the Peace Held Up.

DENVER, July 5.—An Aspen special says: Joan Henry and James McIntyre, two well dressed and fine looking men, met Justice of the Peace Wiley, of this city, at 2 o'clock on the morning of the Fourth in the Abbey saloon. They presented to him as relatives in Iowa and got him to join in a game of freezeout in the wine room. McIntyre brought the drinks from the bar himself and put morphine in Wiley's lemonade. As soon as the judge fell asleep they robbed him of a diamond ring worth $200, a diamond stud valued at $200 and a gold watch and chain worth $300 more. Wiley slept about five hours. He described the men and they were captured by Captain Rowen while driving out of town with a fleet horse and buggy. The stolen property was found on McIntyre.

During the examination before Justice Roberts both men were identified as detectives who were employed in the Duran-Bonnyden mining case which was recently tried in Denver. The railroad men here say they are Pinkerton detectives who have been "spotting" on the roads running in and out of Aspen. They are held for the grand jury and are in default of furnishing $500 bail each.

Harrison in New England.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 5.—President Harrison arrive shortly after 5 o'clock at Woodstock and assisted by Secretary Tracy, Governor Buckley and other officials planted a tree in the garden in front of Bowen's house before breakfast. After breakfast the president was driven to Putnam where he took a special train for New London. Crowds gathered along the way and cheered the passing train. At Norwich a large crowd serenaded the president. He made a brief speech of thanks. The train reached New London at 8.15 o'clock where there was another demonstration and another brief speech. Governor Lacey, of Rhode Island, met the party here and with Harrison went on board the steamer Dispatch and started for Newport which place was reached at 8 o'clock.

Suppression of Animal Diseases.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Secretary Rusk to-day signed a circular of instructions which will be sent to the managers and agents of all railroad and transportation companies interested. It calls attention to the act of congress of May 29th last relating to the suppression of contagious diseases among domestic animals, gives the boundaries within which Texas fever is now prevalent and notifies the railroads that no cattle are to be transported beyond the limits of said district except in accordance with the regulations specified, which provide for the separate feeding and watering places for such cattle, compliance with the sanitary regulations in the states where cattle are unloaded, the cleaning out and thorough disinfection of cars used to transport such cattle at regular periods, etc. Inspectors will be shortly named and located at proper points to see that the provisions of the circular are strictly carried out.

The Chalice Cup.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—The annual contest for the world's cup, a handsome and valuable trophy donated by George W. Childs, took place this afternoon over the national course on the Schuylkill river, one and a half miles straight away, and the Cornell eight, who won the Saratoga cup in yesterday's races, were the victors, their only competitors being the eights from the University of Pennsylvania. The race was a remarkable one, the Cornells winning in the last 100 yards after the spectators had all made up their minds that the cup which was won last summer by the Cornells would this year be carried off by the university boys. The Cornells won despite the fact that their boat, snipped 75 or 100 pounds of water, which they carried over the course with them. Time, 9:42.

Louisville's Give up their Franchise.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 5.—At a meeting of the American association here to-day the Louisville club formally transferred its base ball franchise. In the course over fines between Davidson and the players, the directors decided that the $100 fines each assessed against Zorer, Browning, Cook, Shannon, Hecker and Raymond for refusing to play at Baltimore on June 14 should be remitted because neither Davidson nor a representative was in Baltimore in charge, but the fines of $100 each against the same players for continuing their strike after being notified by President Wikoff to-day, were sustained, and also a $100 fine against Browning for drunkenness. Ewing's salary of $184 for the time after his being sent home from Columbus was ordered paid.

State Making.

SIOUX FALLS, Dakota, July 5.—The committee on rules met this morning and prepared its report. Each judiciary committee will consist of twelve members, the executive of seven and the legislative of twenty-five. There are about fifty other committees which will be referred all matters pertaining to the constitution. The committee recommended that a commission of seven go to Bismarck to divide the territories properly. The members of these committees will probably be appointed by President Edgerton. The work of the convention will be largely done in committees. The convention met at 2 o'clock this afternoon and ratified the nominations of officers made by the republican caucus last night. The committee on rules not finished its work and the members of the other committees are not likely to be named by Judge Edgerton before Monday. The convention may adjourn over Saturday or may meet for a few moments on Saturday but no important work will be done.

Cronin Suspect Released.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The mysterious Cronin suspect about whom the police made so much ado last night and to-day has been released after being in close confinement twenty hours. Notwithstanding the reports that he bore a strong resemblance to Patrick Cooney, "The Fox," it turns out that the ex-prisoner is a Frenchman named Frank Tremble. Frank separated from his wife not long ago and has been resorting to various outlandish expedients to conceal his whereabouts. This has caused about Dr. Cronin being a way that coupled with other matters led to the suspicion that the young Frenchman was in some manner connected with the great Clan na Gael conspiracy.

Rock Island Extension.

WELLINGTON, Kas., July 5.—The contract has been let for the extension of the Rock Island from its terminus, Pond Creek, to Kingfisher, a distance of 85 miles. The grading on the first section will be commenced this morning.

Memorial in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—The governors of the thirteen original states have held several conferences for the purpose of devising a plan to commemorate in a fitting manner the great events of one hundred years of American independence. It has been agreed that the best method would be to secure from congress the return of $1,500,000 loaned by the government to the centennial committee in 1873 and afterward returned by that body to the treasury to be used for the erection of a memorial in Fairmount park this city. A meeting was held yesterday and a committee appointed to prepare a bill to that end.

Davitt Opens His Case.

LONDON, July 5.—Davitt opened his own case before the Parnell commission to-day. The first witness called was Mr. Boucon. The witness assisted in founding the Mayo branch of the league. He never voice a tending to foment crime. The murders of Lyden, Huck and Kavanaugh were the work of the Herd's league, part of whose policy was to shoot land leaguers. The Herd's league was in the pay of the police and was organized by Walsh who lost his life in consequence. Presiding Justice Hannen questioned the witness who persisted that the police incited the outrages perpetrated by the Herd's league. The witness did not inform the authorities because he would not put himself on a level with an informer. He had frequently denounced the Herd's league publicly.

Ottawa Society Surprised.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 5.—Hon. George Foster, minister of finance, arrived in this city last evening with his bride, late Mrs Addie S. Carnochan, from Chicago. Society in the capital was unprepared for the news. Mrs. Foster is a charming lady, well known in Ottawa, where she was an active figure in temperance work before removing to Chicago and editor of the Woman's Journal. She was recently divorced, but lawyers here say that this divorce is void in Canada.

The Diamond Sculls.

LONDON, July 5.—The final heat of the race for the Diamond sculls was rowed to-day at Henley. Nickals easily defeated C. G. Peach the amateur champion of America. Nickals won the sculls last year.

STRIKING STRIKERS.

The Situation of the Big Strike at Duluth, Minn.

Several Thousand Determined Men Attack the Police.

Revolvers, Rifles, Clubs and Stones Used in The Fight.

Several Men Killed and a Large Number Wounded.

Rioting Strikers.

DULUTH, Minn., July 6.—The street employe's strike which has been in progress for several days culminated this afternoon in a bloody war between the strikers and police. Thirty determined policemen were pitted against three thousand desperate strikers armed with pistols, stones and clubs.

Four thousand men were employed in the street and sewer improvements at $1.50 per day till last Tuesday when fifteen hundred struck for an advance of 25 cents per day. The contractors refused to accede to the demands of the striking men. The latter had many recruits each day and the mob was daily increased to nearly three thousand. There had been ugly rumors of the determined attitude of the strikers all day and preparations had been made by the police department for any emergency. About dark long men had been at work on the Fifth street contract but about three o'clock the strikers compelled them to desist.

At 4.30 o'clock the crowd of strikers had reached Third street and Twentieth avenue, west, where the space of the trees and the known determination of the police at Garfield avenue decided them to wait. About 4.30 o'clock the mob, headed by a number of foot headed men rallied and started back for the sewer trench. They were infuriated by the presence of the police and their control of the situation. Half an hour later they made a rush for the cordon of police and the latter drew their clubs and revolvers. Seeing there was no use to border with their clubs they fired into the angry mob a volley, and one striker lay dead while seven more were wounded, some mortally. One policeman was shot in return through the jaws. Three men were taken away dead and twelve or fifteen wounded.

The wounded strikers started from Twentieth avenue, while another body came down from Third street and Fifteenth avenue and made a rush with clubs and rocks. The police stood their ground. Who did the first firing is not known. As the strikers made the rush a single shot was fired, then crack went the rifles of the police followed by a fusillade from the strikers' revolvers. After the first fire came an awful hush as the combatants were appalled at the awful result of their work. On the walk in front lay a man shot through the head, and several more were bleeding from ghastly wounds.

The strikers then stationed themselves around the buildings in different parts of the block between Garfield and Seventeenth avenues and poured in a steady fire on the police who were stationed near the sewer ditch. From 4.30 o'clock until 5 the horrible work went on and the battle did not cease in fury long enough for the wounded to leave the field. It was after five when the last shot was fired and terrible indeed has been the result. Over twenty-five are known to be wounded, some fatally, and two killed. At 5 p.m. a company of state militia arrived and with bayonets drove the crowd from Michigan street. The mayor then made a speech ordering the crowd to disperse. The police and militia then drove the crowds from the streets. At 6 o'clock the strikers had dispersed.

The Johnstown Verdict.

JOHNSTOWN, July 6.—After considering all the evidence in connection with the Johnstown horror the coroner's jury tonight finally rendered the following verdict:

We, the undersigned jury of inquest, empanelled to investigate the case of the death of Eben Ehle on the 31st of May, after hearing the testimony, find that Eben Ehle came to her death from drowning and the drowning was caused by the breaking of the South Fork dam. We further find from the testimony and what we saw on the ground that there was not sufficient waste weir, nor was the dam constructed sufficiently strong nor was there proper material to withstand the overflow, and here we find that the owners of said dam were culpable in not making it as secure as it should have been especially in view of the fact that a population of many thousands was in the valley below. We hold the owners are responsible for the fearful loss of life and property resulting from the breaking of the dam.

An Offended Minister.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Hajee Harrein Ghooley Khan, the Persian minister to the United States, will shortly leave this country for Europe. In an interview he told a reporter that he had been driven out of the country by unfriendly and ungenerous things which were written about him and his sovereign in American newspapers. The minister said he had no fault to find with the government or its officers.

The Haytian Situation.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The schooner Wm. E. Jones arrived to-day from the Black Republic direct. Captain Knowles says there were no indications of hostilities when the schooner left port. The United States men-of-war Ossipee and Kearsarge were in the vicinity of Cape Haytien, the latter having arrived on June 25th. The American steamer, Caroline Miller, was also there. The Ossipee, which had just brought about the release of the American steamer Oceana, left Cape Haytien a day or two before Hippolyte, Captain Knowles said, had his army encamped about midway between St. Marie and Gonaives. Hippolyte calculated to seize Port au Prince by strategy. The Captain observed that Hippolyte's war vessels treated American craft entering at Cape Haytien with great respect. When his schooner entered the harbor the colors of the Haytian men-of-war were dropped repeatedly in recognition of the stars and stripes at the schooner's mast.

Big Embezzlement.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Henry Antoine Nolee and wife Blanche and their friend Paul Haimchla, are under arrest, charged with embezzling 168,000 francs from B. Journa & Co., bankers, of Paris. Blanche has a mania for betting on horse races at Chantilly, which is said to be the cause of the embezzlement. They had 8,000 francs on them when arrested. The detectives who arrested them on complaint of Journa & Co. say that the woman gave 58,000 francs to a man named Pion, whom she was in the habit of meeting. The police are looking for Pion.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The president to-day made the following appointments:

Thomas H. Cavenaugh, of Olympia, W. T., to be surveyor general of Washington territory.

Thos. N. Fauconer, of Sherican, Oregon, to be agent for Indians of Grand Ronde agency in Oregon, vice John B. McCombe, resigned.

Bernard Kelly, of Emporia, Kas., to be pension agent, Topeka, Kas., vice Geo. W. Glick.

McFadden Resigns.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—At a regular meeting of the Parnell branch of the Irish National league last night P. McFadden, the branch representative to the municipal council, tendered his resignation as delegate. McFadden said he could no longer serve as a member of the central body, as he did not consider those in control fit representatives of the Irish race. His resignation was accepted and immediately Owen Kelly arose and moved that until a radical change was made in the central municipal council the Parnell branch refuse to be represented therein. The motion was adopted.

The Kimberly Mullan Trouble.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The navy department has not yet received official news of the trouble between Admiral Kimberly and Captain Mullan growing out of the failure of the latter to take the Nipsic to Apia and. The opinion is expressed, based on a San Francisco dispatch, that a court of inquiry will follow the captain's return to the United States. The exhaustion of the Nipsic's coal means a month's detention of the ship at Pinning island and a postponement of her return to this country until September.

Two Suicides in Denver.

DENVER, July 8.—An expressman named Fred Schwartz at 4 o'clock this afternoon drove up to his residence No. 28.4 Arapahoe, hitched his team in front of the house and proceeded to the barn in the rear of the yard where he blew his brains out with a revolver and died before his wife who heard the report could get to him. No cause is assigned. He was thirty years of age and leaves a wife and three children.

Andrew J. Ryden, an employe of the Grant smelter, went into his room at No. 398 Blake street this morning, took a picture of his unfaithful sweetheart and placed it at the foot of his bed, then laid down so he could look at it, and put a bullet through his heart. His sweetheart left him to marry another man. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of "disappointed in love."

A Chinaman Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Lue Ah Sing was killed in a Jackson street Chinese theatre last night in a tong dispute. The assailants were armed with hatchets, revolvers and iron bars. They entered the theatre during the performance and attacked Sing who was a spectator. His head was chopped a most into mince meat. Sing's cousin was also badly cut in the arms and body. The quarrel is supposed to be a continuation of the tong dispute war which is being waged in Chinatown between different societies.

Hearing by the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—A delegation representing the Bangor and Piscataquis railroad and the Bangor board of trade appeared before the senate committee on interstate commerce to-day and argued in favor of granting the Canadian Pacific even terms with American roads on freight to and from western points.

A Number of Men Drowned.

BOSTON, July 8.—The bark Sarah, from Fayal, reports that Capt. Lapham and his crew, of the whaling bark Mary Frazer, recently reported lost, are on the island of Flores. They were wrecked, and in reaching Flores five of the crew were drowned. A whale boat's crew of residents of Fayal were drowned at the same time.

War Signs.

VIENNA, July 8.—It is reported that fifty Russian officers have passed Braila, Roumania, on their way to Servia, and that the Russian government has been sending materials of war and pontoons to Reni, in Cessarabia, and to the mouth of the Danube.

Buried in State.

WINNIPEG, July 8.—The late John Norquay, ex-premier of Manitoba, was given a state burial this afternoon. The militia, police, fire brigade, judges, members of the legislature, board of trade, city council and other civic bodies, took part in the parade. The funeral was the largest ever seen in the Canadian northwest.

Probate Judges Appointed.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The president made the following appointments to-day to be probate judges in Dakota territory: Charles Page, Iron county; James McGarty, Beaver county; Isaac Burton, Pennington county, and George C. Vieze, Marshall county.

Quarantine Stations to be Closed.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A letter marked by the surgeon general of the Marine hospital service to the officers in charge of the chief quarantine stations notifies them of a reduction in the appropriations for the quarantine service for the current fiscal year. By reason of this reduction three quarantine stations on the gulf and two on the Pacific coast will be closed on the 1st of October. Two only will be kept open, namely, one at San Francisco and one on the gulf coast.

THE GAZETTE.

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WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum........1 50 Six months..........75
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Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

J. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

The sum of eight hundred and forty-three thousand, three hundred and twenty-three dollars is to be distributed from the treasury of the state of Missouri to the school fund of the different counties. The democratic majority in Missouri has been gradually dwindling away, and the Globe-Democrat thinks this will finish it.

Mrs. Warren gave last Wednesday a hundred thousand dollars to endow a school of theology in connection with the Denver university. Her son has supplemented this gift with fifty thousand dollars for the erection of buildings for this school and its endowment. This is setting a good example to the rich men of the state.

There is talk of sending Col. Elliott F. Shephard to the Russian mission. No proposed appointment has been greeted with such general satisfaction throughout the country. It does look, however, as though Russia deserved some consideration in the premises. Colonel Shephard is not doing much injury with his daily quotations of scripture, and it is much better to keep him at home.

President Harrison is having some experiences which show how necessary it is to have a little charity regarding appointments. Occasionally, President Cleveland appointed a horse thief to office. We were all very much shocked by so dreadful an executive act. It now appears that Thomas J. Morgan, the president's newly appointed commissioner of Indian affairs, was tried by court-martial during the war and was found guilty of falsely mustering out five companies of his regiment and was dismissed from the service. The proceedings of the court-martial were not approved because it imposed a lighter sentence than the offense demanded.

A most interesting trial is now going on in Denver. James Connor, recently second officer in command of the police of Denver, is on trial for conspiracy to rob the Rio Grande Express. An effort is being made to modify public opinion by claiming that the whole matter was a conspiracy on the part of Mayor Londoner and others to get rid of Connor. This is a very silly theory and looks like special pleading in behalf of the Connors to create some public sentiment in their favor. As a matter of fact, there was plenty of evidence before the grand jury to warrant Mayor Londoner in refusing to make this appointment. It was unnecessary to get up any such conspiracy. Connor was shown to be a blackmailer and to be in league with the worst criminal elements in Denver. Mayor Londoner is altogether too shrewd a man to have wasted any time and energy in getting up this case which was wholly superfluous. The conspiracy, if there was one, must have been to affect public opinion. It was not used for this purpose because Mayor Londoner declined to appoint Connor some six weeks to two months before the attempt to rob the Rio Grande Express car was made public. The News cannot afford to pose as a reform paper and do anything to help the Connor gang.

Last Tuesday occurred the great Secretan sale of pictures in Paris. The picture over which there was the most rivalry was the "Angelus," by Millet. This was knocked down at five hundred and three thousand francs to the Louvre. Mr. J. F. Sutton, who went to Paris in behalf of the American Art Association, especially to bid on this picture, bid, five hundred and four thousand francs. The auctioneer declared that he did not hear the American bid. But it is generally considered that he did. The protest was so strong that he was compelled to put the picture up again. But by this time the French national pride was stirred and subscriptions of ten thousand francs at a time were made in order to have this picture remain in France. The Philadelphia Press gives a brief description of this most noted of all modern paintings as follows:

Millet's L'Angelus (Evening Prayer) is 21¼ by 25½ inches. In the catalogue of the Secretan collection it is thus described: "The sun has already sunk below the horizon, but still illuminates, with a warm, golden light, the lower part of the sky and the vast expanse of fields.

"There is perceptible that blessed twilight calm which comes to the field laborer between all toil and sleep. In the foreground a young couple has been busily harvesting the potato crop. They have been interrupted in their work and stand there quietly, vigorously set off against the luminous sky. The young man expresses, in his inclined attitude, a sweet sentiment of rustic piety. He has taken off his cap and holds it against his breast. The young woman, likewise bowing, is holding her joined hands near her face. Both say, in silence, a fervent prayer to their Maker, whilst the bells are ringing the Angelus.

"The picture was painted thirty years ago and was sold to a dealer by the artist for $500. When the dealer afterwards resold it for $[illegible], Millet modestly spoke of the price as a sensational one and disclaimed all responsibility for the transaction. And now, while his widow is unable to keep over head the roof of the Barbizon cottage that was his, the government of his country buys his most famous work after a spirited competition with Americans for far more than he ever earned in his sad lifetime.

The collection brought in five million, nine hundred thousand francs, or one hundred thousand francs less than the American Art association offered for the collection a short time since. Notwithstanding the unfairness with which the sale was conducted, several of the most valuable pictures were bought by Americans. Americans seem now to take the lead of the entire world in art purchases, even in markets where national pride is stirred to retain some great picture.

It has been quite common among the so-called "practical" politicians to sneer at the civil service examinations. Mr Roosevelt has written a very plain, straightforward letter to the editor of the Milwaukee Sentinal on this point, and we think it will satisfy most of our readers that the examinations are wise and are giving us a better set of men in our civil service. The letter is as follows:

"You are right in supposing that I never made the statement that I could not myself pass the civil service examinations. The assertion that I did so is a falsehood, pure and simple, and a very ridiculous falsehood at that. I am glad to have an opportunity to say as emphatically as possible that our examinations are already of a practical character, and that we aim to make them more so day by day. The people who complain about their severity and their scholastic and pedagogic character either err from pure ignorance or else make malicious misstatements. We prepare or have prepared thousands of questions; it is, of course, inevitable that there should be one that it would be wiser to leave unasked, but as a whole they are perfectly fair tests, either of the candidate's special fitness for his work or else of his general good sense and intelligence. I challenge anyone to produce a series of papers (not an isolated question) of which these statements are not true.

"The average age of applicants under our rules we find to be about 31, and this is a sufficient proof that our examinations are drawn so as to suit the average man of full growth, not boys just out of school or college. I have questioned many heads of departments and local government officers about the character and capacity of the men obtained under the new system, and where the head of the department is himself an excellent public servant, doing good work with a good, well-managed office, his reply has invariably been that the men employed under the merit system are much better than the products of patronage.

"The merit system, of course, has faults; we shall try to remedy them where possible; but in any event it is an immeasurable improvement upon the old spoils system, which was, and wherever it obtains to-day is, a fruitful source of all that is most corrupt and degrading in our politics."

Denver has a right to feel proud over her celebration of the Fourth of July. It was by far the most splendid in the history of the state. The sentiments which such a celebration stirs are well worth the cherishing. We have never had any public exercises in this city on this day. Why not begin next year? New England has always observed these great memorial days in our history and it is one of the reasons for American sentiment being stronger there than in any other part of the country. It is possible that some people may sneer at the processions and speeches and may be annoyed by the noise. But this is a reason for an old-fashioned celebration rather than one against it. Indifference to a day like this marks the decay of national spirit which it is not pleasant to contemplate. It is because of what our forefathers did on this day that we have this government and hence the day should stir whatever patriotic sentiments of love and devotion we may have.

The chapter in the last Century on the renomination of Lincoln has called forth an article in the New York Sun which shows far more vividly the opposition there was to Lincoln. Wade, Greeley, Conkling, and even Sumner were among those who thought the renomination of Lincoln invited defeat. But it is pleasant to contemplate that the hero Denver is now entertaining, did more than anyone else to change the public sentiment. His victory at Atlanta put an end to all doubts about the election of Lincoln. The consequences following the defeat of Lincoln and the election of McClellan are horrible to think of. Yet this was predicted by supposed astute politicians and great party leaders. To General Sherman and his army more than to any other visible cause was due the reaction which swept Lincoln again into power, and therefore the importance of their work can hardly be estimated.

It is difficult to understand the action of the deputy secretary of state. We can understand why he should decline to open the doors where the property of the state is stored to every irresponsible person or scribbler who should make request. But when the request comes from an official source it should be granted, provided there is no wrong to be concealed. It is a matter of indifference whether it is the right official to investigate or not. It offers a chance to substantiate the honesty of the conduct of the office, which no innocent man should hesitate to take advantage of. During the session of the legislature the course of the Republican was far from being fair. It showed a disposition to criticise certain members and to approve of certain other members whether their acts were right or wrong. We still insist that it is not just to charge that all members of the legislature were corruptly connected with these steals. But the action of certain men and influences is vindicating in the public mind the charges of the Republican. The true friend of the honest members of the last legislature will demand the investigation and the immediate punishment of all those who have done wrong.

Congressman Burrows in a late interview says that he fears that the republicans of the next house of representatives will be tied hand and foot by the rules which he is afraid will be adopted. Commenting on the Burrows interview the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says:

The danger is not nearly as imminent, however, as this utterance would portend. The rules of the house of the Fiftieth congress placed a power over legislation in the hands of the minority such as no minority has a right to seek, or seeking, obtain. This power was used to arbitrarily stop legislation of all sorts except such as was agreeable to the faction wielding it. Under this system a dozen or two men dominated ten or fifteen times as many, set the will of the majority at defiance, and changed the serious business of law making into a discreditable farce.

But the rules of the last house will not govern the next house unless its members adopt them, and they are not under the slightest obligation to do anything of that sort. In fact that body—or the republican portion of it, at least—is bound by its regard for the proprieties and dignities of politics, and the duty which it owes to the country, to reject all suggestions to extend the sway of those rules another two years. The country looks to the republicans of the house to adopt a system of regulations which will put the majority actually, as well as theoretically, in control of legislation. In the adoption of such regulations the majority decides, when a quorum is present. The republicans have more than a quorum, and the republican chiefs should see to it that this quorum be present when the rules come up for adoption.

The bulletins regarding the Sullivan-Kilrain fight published in front of the GAZETTE office seemed to attract very general attention. From the time they were first posted there was a crowd until the last news was received. This shows the very general interest there was in this prize fight. Our readers this morning may be divided into two classes. There will be one class which will read with interest the very detailed account which we publish. There will be another class which will be very much disgusted by it. But we publish it for the benefit of both, to please the former and to enable the latter to point a moral. A thousand years from now there will probably be some historian who will devote his attention to the Nineteenth century. He will probably read our newspapers over very carefully in order to study our social, mental and religious life. He will probably be impressed with the fact that this great fight was one of the great events of this century and it will probably lead him to compare the civilization of to-day with that of the time of Nero. It will not look altogether favorable to this century because it is hardly more manly for one man to be mashing the face of another than for a man to risk his life in the more fatal encounter with some wild beast. From our dispatches it will be seen that Sullivan was in his old-time fighting trim, when he used to beat his wife. For the last three years he has not been in good condition and has stopped beating his wife. But it is to be supposed that he will be able to go back to his old ways. Sullivan is the first great hero who has distinguished himself by beating women, and it should be our pride to remember that we lived in his generation.

The Society of Cincinnati of Pennsylvania elected General Pennypacker an an honorary member at its meeting on July fourth. The honorary membership of this society is limited to four, and the honor is therefore a very great one. The other members are President Harrison and Messrs. Biddle and Charles. The election was due to General Pennypacker's brilliant record as a soldier. He went into the army as a private for three months service, at the age of eighteen. He received promotion after promotion, until in August, 1864, he received the command of his regiment. His severest service was with the Army of the James. At Drury's Bluff, in May, 1864, he was three times wounded. He was again wounded at Port Harrison in the action on the Darbytown road. But his most brilliant achievement was at Fort Fisher, where he led his brigade, which was one of three assaulting columns, and at its head planted his own regimental flag on the ramparts of the fort. Here he was wounded three times, thus receiving in eight months no less than seven wounds. General W. F. Bartlett's experience was not unlike his. Graduating from Harvard in '61, he immediately enlisted as a private. He was soon promoted to a captaincy in the 20th Massachusetts. He lost a leg at the battle of Ball's Bluff in October, 1861. As soon as he was well enough to get about, he raised the 49th Massachusetts regiment, which participated in the assault on Port Hudson, May 27th, 1863. On account of his lameness, he was obliged to lead the charge on horseback and here he was wounded in both the leg and arm. He again went back disabled, but soon after raised the 57th Massachusetts which he led in the battle of the Wilderness, where he was again wounded, and two months later, while leading the forlorn hope after the explosion of the mine at Petersburg, he was wounded again and taken prisoner. The memory of these brave and gallant men ought not to be lost, and the Society of Cincinnati of Pennsylvania has done a patriotic service in calling attention to the brilliant war record of General Pennypacker, by giving him an honorary election.

It was only a question of time when non-partisan prohibition amendments would fail. Prohibition is a party question. It is in a party fight. The liquor men have placed it there and mean that it shall stay there. To fight a party fight with a non-partisan organization is a mistake. We must oppose party machine with party machine, and party papers with party papers. Dislike it as you may, there is no help for it. Let it be remembered that these non-partisan battles are not our battles. They are not of our seeking. They are sprung upon us. The Pennsylvania fight was forced upon us to take us at a disadvantage; the amendment was submitted at a time and in a manner to kill it. The Brooks law was passed before the submission so as to make the fight one between high license and prohibition, instead of between prohibition and the saloon. The prohibition party method is not non-partisan. It believes in a party and a party "machine." It is not urgent for submission until the party has convinced a majority of the voters to vote it into power. The submission would then come, and a party "machine" and a party press would be ready to fight its battle. This is the way that leads to certain victory. It may seem to some a long way, but it will prove in the end the shortest. Now, let every man and woman in America who believes in prohibition join in this one movement—the movement to push to the front the prohibition party.—The Voice (Prohibition).

The above from the organ of the prohibitionists expresses the policy of the prohibition party for the future. It is no new policy, because ever since the campaign of '84 it has insisted on making prohibition a national issue and dividing the vote of the country on it. But it is one thing to organize a party on one issue and another thing to divide the country on that issue. The majority of those who believe in prohibition in this country do not believe in the wisdom of the prohibition party and do not wish to confine their vote in the national elections to a single issue. These voters also have convictions on the subject of free trade and protection, on national finance, on the right of a citizen to vote and to have his vote correctly counted. The view of The Voice will fail very far, because it is not a new one and because the prohibitionists of the country have long ago passed their judgment on it. There can be no fairer or manlier way of submitting prohibition to the people than there was in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania. No other issue, practically, was before the people and those who voted, voted for or against prohibition. It was a square fight. It showed that such a fight can be made without the introduction of the prohibition party into either state or national politics. If the Voice had had good sense, it would have said that we have not yet educated the people of this country up to the prohibition standpoint. It would have advocated the formation of a strong society like the anti-slavery society for the agitation of the question and then have asked that at some future time the people again have a chance to vote on this issue without the confusion which must result in a national election when there are prohibitionists who are either republicans or democrats and wish to have their vote count for one of the two great parties. The kind of campaign the Voice demands is neither a manly nor a wise one. It proposes to act as a blackmailer. The prohibition party may have strength enough to hold the balance of power, though numerically less in number than either of the two great parties. Holding the balance of power, it proposes to dictate terms to one of the two great parties. This is the policy which Parnell pursued to overthrow the party in power in 1885. But he had this justification: There was no other way of getting his issue before the people. The prohibitionists, on the other hand, have had a chance of getting their issue before the people, as shown by the special elections in three eastern states this spring.

The comments of the southern papers on the verdict of the jury in the McDow case are an interesting study. Some of the papers, like the Atlanta Constitution, are disposed to put the blame on the seven negro jurymen who composed the majority of the jury. They point a moral showing the danger of negro rule. This would be quite striking were it not for the fact that the jury acquitted unanimously and had five white men on it. If there was a color line and if the colored men voted for acquittal because of their feeling toward Captain Dawson, then the five white men would have voted the other way. The only paper that seems to have looked the facts squarely in the face is the Florida Times-Union, which has the following:

That one of the leading men of the country, while protesting against the invasion of his family circle by an arrow edged debauchee, should be shot down like a dog, and shot in the back, by the guilty wretch who afterwards attempts to conceal his crime by secretly burying the body and the murderer be summarily acquitted, is a sad commentary on that law which is said to be the best example of human reason. Nor is it just to find an excuse in the fact that seven of the jurors were negroes. Jurors solely white have set too many examples to leave room for cavil.

The last sentence seems to contain the kernel of the matter. There is a great disregard of human life throughout the south, and it is almost impossible to convict or hang a man of any social standing. Cardinal Manning, in a recent discussion on the public school question in the Forum, undertook to show that the public school system was a failure, because in the decade, 1850 to 1860, there were more convictions for crime in Massachusetts, where the public school system originated, than there were in North Carolina, where there was practically no public school system. The trouble was with the statistics. General Walker showed quite effectively that they were incorrect. It is impossible to tell by the number of convictions the amount of crime, because there is such a great difference in different parts of the country in enforcing the law. In a community where nearly every man carries concealed weapons, there is likely to be much more crime than in a community where concealed weapons are scarcely known.

One of our esteemed contemporaries has charged that the county commissioners will not permit a meeting of the grand jury because of the expense and that because of this there are several criminals untried in this county. The commissioners have nothing to do in the premises. The matter lies entirely with the court. The court disposed of a very large number of criminal cases at the last session. But the docket was rather a large one to clear. It will be cleared next time.

The St. Louis Republic makes the charge that General Noble has purchased a pair of carriage horses for his personal use and had them charged to the expense account of the interior department. There will be few people who will be prepared to admit that this charge is true. Some further proof than the mere statement of the Republic will be required to make people believe that General Noble, whose previous private and public life have been marked by their spotlessness and high-mindedness, would be guilty of such an offence.

One of the pleasantest episodes in the recent convention of printers in Denver was the speech of Colonel Will Lambert, of Texas, in moving to make unanimous the vote to accept the proposition of Colorado Springs for a printers' home. The people of Texas desired the home there, but they have been generous and kind ever since it was decided to locate it at Colorado Springs. The Craftsman, the organ of the printers for the whole country, in its Texas correspondence, has a letter from Texas showing still more kindness of feeling in our neighbors. We quote from a part of the letter:

AUSTIN, Texas, July 1.—There are many things that transpire in this world which deserve praise from the multitude of laboring men, and no more worthy or beneficent act has ever been recorded than the donation to the I. T. U. by Messrs. Childs and Drexel of $10,000. This donation has grown into a sum sufficient to establish a home for the aged and indigent printers by the contributions of all union printers, and it will ever be a source of revenue, as the printers will continue to give their mite to swell this fund. At last the hopes of many printers have been realized, the home is a fixed fact, and ere long the stricken members of our grand organization will have a place to rest.

The people of Colorado Springs will ever be held in high esteem for their munificent donation of eighty acres of land, and the location of the home in that city will prove beneficial to all concerned. The home will always be supported in a manner appropriate and becoming our organization. It undoubtedly will be carried on right. The action of our delegates in accepting the offer of Colorado Springs will meet with the hearty approval of every union man. That city is noted for its healthfulness, and certainly no better place could be chosen. While Austin was a candidate, I have heard leading men say that Colorado Springs deserves the location, as it possesses superior advantage. The following is taken from the Statesman, in speaking of the acceptance of the offer of Colorado Springs:

"Some other cities offered ten acres and a mule, but the printers were too sharp to be caught by such chaff."

But eighty acres in a climate like Colorado is just what caught them. What a glorious time the old comps. will have meandering over those broad acres, and what vast benefit they will derive no pen can picture.

Dr. Hamlin, pastor of the church in Washington which President Harrison attends, recently preached a very able and sensible sermon on "Politicians and Partisans." In the course of his remarks Dr. Hamlin said that Webster defined the word politician as "one who is concerned in the preservation and improvement of the peoples' morals." Things have changed considerably since Mr. Webster applied that definition to the word. There was a time perhaps when a statesman and a politician were some thing alike. There was perhaps a day when a man who went into a contest with a true regard for the public welfare was called a politician. But all this is past now. To-day the man who can pull the wires most successfully at the primaries, hoodwink the most voters during the campaign, stuff the most ballot boxes on election day and fill the most offices, when the ballots are counted, with his friends is the politician. The man who attempts to concern himself in the "preservation or improvement of the peoples' morals" is very apt to find himself after the first attempt buried in a very deep political grave.

The death of two people at a grade crossing in Illinois on Wednesday brings again forcibly to mind the fact that there is urgent need of legislation for the elimination of grade crossings or at least for the proper protection of those now existing and the prevention of the construction of new ones. If the laws would require a separation of grades on all new roads and the extension of old roads and provide for the gradual elimination of those now existing a large number of human lives would be saved annually.

William Walter Phelps was wise in refusing the invitation of the Phelps guards of Paterson, N. J., to a reception in honor of his triumphs in Berlin. The reason which Mr. Phelps assigned for his refusal was just such as was to be expected from him. But notwithstanding Mr. Phelps' modesty it is probable that the successful culmination of the negotiations at Berlin was largely due to his tact and conciliatory disposition and to his determination to uphold the honor and dignity of the country he represented by making no unnecessary concessions. All through the negotiations Mr. Phelps showed the very highest qualities of a diplomatist. The administration has rewarded him for his work while on the commission by giving him one of the most important posts within its gift. The appointment in itself is an honor but the way in which it was given as a reward for honorable service in behalf of his country and not to pay a questionable political debt made it doubly an honor.

Rev. J. W. McKay of Pittsburg, who spoke the other day at a prohibition rally in Pennsylvania, discussed the late defeat of his party in that state in a way which the New York Sun says is sensible and philosophical. Among other things, Mr. McKay said, "We will never carry the amendment without a party organization behind it." It is very natural that the New York Sun should consider this sensible talk. Every democratic organ in the country will agree with the Sun. The prohibition party has acted as an assistant democrat so long and has been so useful in that capacity that it would be very strange were democratic organs not to encourage it to hold together.

If during the struggle yesterday in arresting John L. Sullivan a bullet had accidently slipped out of a revolver in the hands of the police and killed the champion of the world there would not have been any great feeling of sorrow among the people of the country. But the accident did not occur and the next best thing that can happen is for this all around ruffian to fall into the hands of a judge who will send him to prison for the longest term the law will permit. It is about time that prize fighting is stopped in this country. Men who have enough of the brute in them to make them like to get together and hammer each others faces into jelly should be put where they cannot satisfy their barbarous desires. The brutal prize fight last Monday and the gathering of thugs and desperadoes who witnessed it were a disgrace not only to the state of Mississippi but to the entire country, and it is gratifying to see the disposition shown by Governor Lowry to make an example of all those who were directly connected with the affair.

Secretary Blaine.

Powers Letter in America:

A member of the house said to me last night: "I met Secretary Blaine to-day, and I was surprised, almost shocked, at the change I saw in him since about a year ago. I saw him just after he returned from Europe, and he was looking very well: paler certainly and whiter of hair than a few years ago, but alert and vigorous. I saw him yesterday and he seemed languid; he impressed me as an old man. It seems to me that one year has made a good deal of difference in him." I suggested that wrestling with the gentlemen who want to be ministers and consuls might be very wearing. My friend of the house of representatives would not assent to that. "The office-seekers," he said, "never killed or seriously hurt anyone yet—they may be a great bore; I have been in politics enough to appreciate the fact that they are a bore. No, neither the office seekers, nor his years, nor his physical condition explain why the secretary is aging so fast. There is only one explanation for it, and that is that a great disappointment is a worm that you never get rid of until it gets rid of you. No man ever got the presidential bee in his bonnet and got it out again, and no man ever tried to get the presidency and failed without suffering from it for the rest of his life; that is, no one with a single exception. If the worm of disappointment is gnawing at his vitals the worm has an immense undertaking before him. Grover Cleveland may be a disappointed man, but he does not look it. I saw him in his office the other day. He walked into the room with a law book in one hand and a bundle of papers in the other. He was fat and hearty, and did not seem to have a care in the world. There was absolutely nothing to suggest that he was nursing a grief or cherishing a silent sorrow. He was the perfect picture of cheerfulness and health, and while it is absurd to say that a man can loose the presidency without a pang, yet I really believe, and you know I know him pretty well, that in his case all that sort of thing was over with months ago, and that he was never more contented than he is to-day. He has not been out of office four months, and I don't believe that there is one single twinge of regret left in his heart.

"Will he be a candidate in 1892? Well, of course, it is too early to say. He knows too much to try to get the nomination, which I suppose he would accept if it came to him. But I don't think it will come to him. All the precedents are against it, and I can't deny that he has very bitter enemies. They always were bitter, and they are as much so now as ever. They will never lose a chance to knife him.

"But there are not many men who can recover as he has from a great disappointment. It is true that John C. Fremont is living, but I cannot believe that he was seriously surprised at his defeat for the presidency. Tilden lived for several years after 1877, but the events of that year told on him, and to a certain extent he lived on his defeat instead of allowing his defeat to live on him. Arthur would have been alive to-day if his party had treated him right. Of all our presidents of later years he was the one who understood what the presidency really was as an institution. And he deserved well of his party; he left it in much better condition than he found it. He proved himself equal to an unforseen and unexpectedly trying situation, and that is a pretty good test of greatness. Many men have acquired the reputation for greatness who were never so severely tested. I always did have a great admiration for Mr. Arthur, but his disappointment broke him down."

THE FUTURE OF SPAIN.

Interesting Interviews With Leaders of Three Factions.

The Probability of Spain Soon Becoming a Republic.

Castelar, Margall and Zorrilla Express Their Opinions.

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MADRID, June 24, 1889.

The leader of the most important and most numerous fraction of Spanish republicanism is Senor Pi y Margall. The other day I paid him a visit in the distant part of the capital, where he occupies only half of the second floor of an old-fashioned house of respectable appearance. A neat maid-servant took me along a passage full of sleeves and bookcases well stocked with rare editions and modern works, and ushered me into a small library, whose walls were also covered with books, maps and paper racks. At a moderate-sized table sat the chief of the federal-republicans.

Senor Pi y Margall is now a man of 65 years of age, hale and hearty, rather stout, above medium size, with a remarkably bright countenance, pleasant open face, sparkling eyes, and a long flowing, white beard. His manners are frank, his voice clear, his conversation very lively, and in his concise, clever, straightforward remarks there is a singular ring of sincerity and a total absence of passion and rancour. Listening to this great lawyer in his own library, you would never imagine you have before you the man who is called by his fellow countrymen the soul and leader of the "Intransigeants," or uncompromisers, of the republican party of Spain.

"You wish to know the present condition of Spanish democracy?" he began. "Well, we have made much progress since the days of Queen Isabella, when I could not publish books on philosophical or literary questions, even when the old progressive party, the liberals of that day, was in office. Now we have almost complete liberty of meeting and association, great improvements in our codes and institutions, and, comparatively speaking, much more liberty of the press. But it must be borne in mind that we enjoy these liberties, and the exercise of our political rights is respected, because a liberal government is in the office and thinks it to be tolerant. But if a conservative cabinet were to enter office to-morrow, the same laws, so elastic in their working, so cleverly were they framed, would permit Senor Canovas to treat us and our rights and liberties as arbitrarily and tyrannically as he did during the last two years of King Alphonso's reign. I do not think we will be much better off, if we do ultimately get universal suffrage, as promised by Sagasta and the liberals. Why? Because in this country, any government would have its own way under the regime of universal suffrage as under the present limited franchise, simply because all our governments have at their disposal the means with which to exercise any amount of pressure on the voters, who lack the spirit and desire to shake off old habits and traditions. These means are the governors, the public officials of every kind, the mayors and other local officials, and last, but not least, the powerful local potentates of every party, 'Los Caciques,' or committees, who can enforce their will in every parish, constituency, and province. These 'caciques' are the electoral agents of every party, and when their party is in office, everybody knows that through them alone can one obtain power, place, decisions in the law courts, reduction of taxes, etc., for here in Spain, as in America, it is held that to the victors belong the spoils.

"If it were not for this state of things, for machine politics, as they say in the United States, the adoption of universal suffrage would undoubtedly increase the power of our republican democracy. This lack of honest politics obliges our advanced and republican factions to resort to revolutionary devices in order to obtain a triumph in the political arena, and for the same reasons, our conservative and monarchical politicians look to the palace and court, to the sovereign himself, as the only road that can lead them to office, when parliaments are packed by the powers that be and are therefore entirely indifferent to the voice of public opinion. Nevertheless our republican democracy has progressed, and has only apparently lost ground since the restoration. Democracy and our republican factions must be hopeful, for their prospects cannot be more than momentarily clouded, in a country where loyalty to monarchy and dynasty is the wane, in a country where loyalty to is on the wane, in a country that has witnessed so many revolutions and changes, so many shortcomings of its princes during this century.

"How could it be otherwise when we see the monarchy so often in the feeble hands of minors and female regents, or in the keeping of such rulers as Ferdinand VII. and Isabella II.? We are entitled to think that the errors, follies, and mistakes of the monarchy and of its counsellors will hasten our inevitable triumph, as these antiquated forms of government, especially when so priest-ridden and fanatical as under the Bourbons, are no longer in harmony with the aspirations and ideas of our enlightened age.

"I believe the crisis will be brought about chiefly through the economical and social problems that do not receive enough attention from our rulers, who disregard the real causes of the alarming distress of our agriculture, our manufacturers, our taxpayers, burdened beyond measure with the costly military and naval expenditure of the monarchy, with absurd budgets, and unfairly distributed taxation. It is only the prejudices and interested resistance of our upper and a part of the middle classes that keep up the hostility of our governing classes towards republicanism, on account of its past mistakes and exaggerations.

"But our ideas, our tenets, are daily spreading everywhere among the middle classes, among the working classes in the towns, and even in some parts of the rural districts. And I need not remind you how many men at the bar, how many important members of our mercantile and industrial classes, of our learned and professional bodies, the intellectual elite of this country, are republicans and democrats.

"I have not the slightest doubt that if we should triumph, our division would disappear in the common interest of our cause, and all republican politicians and factions would agree to let the form of our republican institutions be determined by a constitutional assembly chosen at a general election. So far our coalitions, even for merely election and propaganda purposes, have failed through the uncompromising attitude of Zorrilla and Castelar, who, each in his way, insist upon all other republicans submitting unconditionally to their views and accepting their platform and leadership."

"I went to Paris last year for the purpose of inducing Ruiz Zorrilla to agree to a coalition of his partisans and my federal supporters, with a supreme junta in Madrid. But to no purpose. Zorrilla thinks he can better promote the victory of republicanism by military movements and a propaganda in the army, using the popular and civil elements of democracy only as secondary factors. But all his attempts during the past fifteen years have failed, without, however, changing his fixity of purpose; so we must go on without him. He has not been able to obtain the aid of French republican statesmen, who only promise to give us moral support when the republic is established in Spain. But we would not then need it!

"Despite this uncompromising attitude of their chiefs, the rank and file of our republican factions are daily becoming more and more anxious to find some *modus vivendi* for a coalition which would better our prospects and enable us to make more capital out of the mistakes of the regency now governing Spain."

"The most remarkable feature of this regency, is its absolute subserviency to the Vatican, and the Catholic church. We have more monks and Jesuits, more churches and convents, more religious orders and foundations in Spain now than at any time since Charles III. expelled the Jesuits in 1767, and Mendizabal suppressed all religious orders in 1836. Our church alone eats up annually 89,500,000, and the regent and her governments give the Vatican its own way under the pretext that they thus keep Don Carlos, the pretender, and the Carlist quiet.

"With the majority of Spanish republicans, I stick to the ideal of federal republicanism that I have explained in my book on 'Nationalities.' Our federal ideal is much more like that of the United States than like that of Switzerland. We hold that a federal republic is the best form of government for a country like Spain, where most of the provinces have still a strong inclination to defend their local self-government, their provincial rights of their local legislation, their local corporations and customs, nay even their ancient dialects or patois. Mind you, the Catalans and Basques, the Galicians and Asturians, the Aragonese, are our most prosperous, our most energetic and most go-ahead provinces. And they are those which successfully resisted, longer and best, the centralizing despotism of the houses of Austria and Bourbon."

II.

After obtaining the views of Senor Pi y Margall, I next decided to make an excursion into the democratic progressist camp, as the partisans of Senor Ruiz Zorrilla style themselves. Not a few of this republican faction would like to induce their chief to return from his voluntary exile of 14 long years, but since he has again renewed his declaration that he will not enter Spain, "until national sovereignty is established, i.e., until a republic is proclaimed or at least such democratic reforms introduced by the monarchy as will make the advent of a republic a mere question of time and opportunity," his followers are content with receiving his instructions from Paris.

The democratic progressist republicans have a few active representatives in the cortes among the republican minority of that house, as, for instance, Senor Miro, a distinguished lawyer; Pedregal, an eloquent orator and financier; Azcarate, an eminent counsellor and university professor; Labra, the Cuban home ruler, and a few others. Zorrilla's organ is El Pais, a thorough going, uncompromising republican paper.

I have sounded several of these advanced republicans and one of them exposed the views of his party as follows: "We represent, in Spanish democracy, about the same aspirations as the French Gambetta school of opportunists. We do not think a republic can be soon evolved in Spain by Castelar's pacific, slow propaganda plan or even by universal suffrage, controlled in many ways by the monarchy and its representatives. We are of opinion that the follies and errors of monarchs, schools and statesmen, the weakness and lack of popularity of the regency and present dynasty, may prepare the ground for us, but these favorable conditions can only be turned to profit by a revolutionary act, in which army and people unite to re-establish the republic and revolution that a similar pronunciamento overthrew in 1873, twice in a twelvemonth.

"No country changes the form of its institutions without a revolution, and history tells of no revolution being pacifically evolved, as Castelar fancies is possible here in Spain. If our party must necessarily be great in starting this movement, we would have a more important part to play directly a republic were established. Pi y Margall would no doubt be the exponent and leader of our great towns, and of their federal working classes and middle classes. Castelar would still be the leader of our extreme right, a sort of Spanish Jules Simon; but we and our chief, Ruiz Zorrilla, would naturally be the opportunist school, the great republican center, the rallying point of all the men of action of the republican party, and of all those prodigal sons of the revolution, who would return to its fold after a short excursion in the royalist camp, under the name of dynastic liberals, dynastic left or dynastic democrats. All these elements would be soon gathered round an opportunist republican policy, whose aim it would be to respect the church, the army, and all conservative interests, all of which is compatible with republican and democratic institutions and principles. Such would be the mission of the present democratic progressist republicans, when they become the opportunist center of a triumphant democracy, as they are certain to be ere this century closes."

These democratic progressists are so evidently conspiring against the monarchy, that they know they will not be so leniently treated by Canovas and the conservatives, if they succeed. Sagasta and the liberals—now in power—in the councils of the regency before the general election of 1891. Nor do they show much fear at the idea of fresh persecution. One of their prominent members said to me recently:

"The first stage of our revolutionary propaganda would be very much benefited by any repression or by any reactionary policy of the regency. It would be playing into our hands by bringing over to democracy and to the opportunist republicans many important recruits from the so-called liberal and democratic parties of the royalist camp. We will be only too glad if any change in the mind of the regent should once more place the fate of the monarchy in the hands of its conservative and ultramontane statesmen."

III.

Outside of these two more influential and numerous factions of the republican party, there are several little independent groups under Senors Carvajal, of Malaga, Salmeron, the great journalist and economist, Figueroa and Gabriel Rodriguez, the two prominent leaders of the free trade party in Spain. Most of these men would be more likely, however, to side with Zorrilla and his opportunists, if a republic were to be re-established by a military and popular pronunciamento.

IV.

Last, but not least, stands the small band of moderate republicans, personal friends of Emilio Castelar, the possibilists and historical republicans, as they style themselves. They belong to the middle class and a very few to the upper working classes. They have a few senators and eleven members of the cortes from districts where the liberal government of Senor Sagasta helped them at the polls often against the will of the majority of the republicans. Their only and real importance comes from their eloquent chief, who has entirely abstained from politics since the death of his sister last winter.

Castelar said to me recently: "Conservative republicanism of the same type as that of Thiers, Dufaure and Jules Simon in France is the only one likely to succeed in Spain, as it is the only type I would recommend for France itself, where, as here, too, democracy's greatest evil and foe is radicalism, ever playing into the hands of dictators and reactionists. I am aiming at establishing in Spain all those true and lasting foundations of a democracy that will train, educate and prepare our people for democratic institutions and governments. What I demand is freedom of speech and press, liberty of meeting and association, trial by jury, universal suffrage and free elections. The rest will come by and by—naturally, fatally, inevitably. Our divisions may retard the advent of the republic and democracy, but it is better to succeed late and surely, than prematurely as would be the case, if federalism and extremists succeeded in inflicting their utopias and exaggerations on this country, where alone conservative republicanism is possible. That my ideas must succeed, I think is certainty, for our monarchy and the regency must be evermore tolerant, more liberal, more democratic, more reformatory in their policy, in order to live a little longer, to be permitted to exist. If they should attempt any reactionary measures, say even a conservative and Catholic policy with Canovas as leader, why, they would only play into the hands of the revolution and hasten its ruin.

"Spain must establish universal suffrage, and a liberal government must be allowed to preside over the next general election. A regency and infant king cannot afford to attempt to check the onward march of liberalism and democracy, and this is what leads me to believe that our prospects are excellent, even if my conservative and pacific strategy displease more impatient men who have learned nothing from the lessons of history during our revolutionary period, extending from 1868 to 1875.

"A republic cannot be stable or popular in Spain unless it is by degrees evolved from the mistakes of the monarchy and from the reforms that are to train the people of Spain for self-government, while our governing classes get accustomed to the idea that a democracy and republic may some day be compatible with order, peace, and the respect for all the interests and traditions of a Latin and Catholic race. In one word, I prefer educating my fellow countrymen and coaxing them into republicanism, instead of forcing it upon them by risings in the barracks."

Such are the views of the republican leaders of Spain, and such are the prospects at the present moment for the re-establishment of the republic in this country.

A. E. HOUGHTON,
Madrid correspondent of the Paris Temps and the London Standard.

England's Latest Gun.

From the Broad Arrow.

So astonishing are the results which have been obtained from the 6.7-inch quick-firing gun that it promises to supersede the ordinary 6-inch and 5-inch breech loaders. The Trafalgar and Nile, now completing at Portsmouth, were originally intended to carry a secondary armament of 6-inch guns; but it has now been determined to provide them with the same number of quick-firers, and workmen are engaged in altering the ports. While, again, the Medea mounts six 6-inch breech loaders, the modified Medeas to be laid down will have only two guns of this nature and six 6.7-inch quick-firing guns. The Barham, Barrosa, Baracouta, Blanche and Blonde will be entirely armed with the new guns; and as a set of four carriages for the same weapon has been dispatched from Portsmouth for the merchant steamer Teutonic, completing at Belfast, there is every probability of the 6.7-inch pattern of gun being adopted for the armament of the mercantile marine. The difference in the comparative rates of fire between the present breech-loading service ordnance and of the new guns confers an important advantage upon the latter, more especially in staving off a torpedo attack, while the power of penetration is so great that nothing but an armor-clad can withstand the hail of projectiles they are capable of discharging.

A Rose Jar.

Boston Beacon.

Now is the time to gather rose leaves for the pretty jar you had last Christmas. Various recipes are given for its preparation, and they differ but little from each other. The leaves should be gathered when dry, and put in a china jar that has a cover in layers with salt between. Bay salt which comes from Bavonne or the Bay of Biscay is recommended, but the common fine table salt will answer. Whenever fresh leaves are added a fresh layer of salt must be added also. After two or three days mix with them spices such as cloves, allspice, cinnamon, mace, and rather coarsely ground, an ounce perhaps of each, also an ounce or two of orris root, broken in small pieces, some bay leaves, lavender flowers and rosemary, a few drops of the oil of rose and one glass of brandy. Add more brandy after a time if the mixture gets too dry. Some moisten with lavender water, cologne and bergamot, but these essences soon lose their quality and injure the perfume of the flowers. Any sweet-scented leaves or flowers may be added, such as sweet clover, geranium or orange flowers, but they should be perfectly dry when added. This should also be kept covered, stirred occasionally and not put in the rose jar for two or three months. Then the perfume will be well blended, and by opening the jar for a short time every day the room will be pervaded by a delicious odor.

Free Masonry Among Smokers.

New York Tribune.

"There is a kind of free masonry between smokers in the United States that I have never seen in my own country," said a Canadian visitor to this city yesterday, "and the first time I came under my observation it annoyed me. I was sitting on a Central Park bench smoking a cigar when a man approached me and said, 'Have you got the time?' 'I don't understand you,' I replied. 'Will you give me a light?' he said. 'I don't think I have a match left,' I answered, feeling in my pocket. 'I don't want a match, he said, 'your weed will do,' reaching out his hand for my cigar. I felt rather annoyed at what I thought his impertinence in trying to form my acquaintance and replied, 'I have not the pleasure of knowing you, sir, and I don't care to have you handle the cigar I have in my mouth, anyway.' He seemed surprised at my refusal, but said nothing. Since then I find everybody does it here. Men accost an entire stranger, use his weed to light their own, say 'thank you' and pass on without the least inclination to start a conversation or anything like that. I have seen the newsboy borrow a light from a merchant, and a negro do so from a swell, and it has even come to be a point of etiquette to the lender first to give a strong puff on the cigar, to make it burn brightly, and then return the stump of it before presenting it. There is no reasonable explanation to it, I suppose, as the part of the cigar that is not between the lips is not touched, but I never saw it at home now I remember, probably because we look upon cigars there as rather extravagant luxury, anyway, nearly all smokers habitually use the pipe. It surprised me at first to see everybody smoking cigars, from the millionaire down to the car driver."

ART IN ART.

The Twelfth American Artists at the Paris Exhibition.

Benjamin Constant Talks About the Paris Pictures.

A Word on the English, German and Spanish Paintings.

PARIS, June 25, 1889.

Meeting an American friend the other day at the exhibition, I yielded to his request to give some of my views respecting the foreign art exhibits, and those of the United States in particular. Whatever weight my judgment may possess is due, perhaps, to the fact that I have always been sympathetic to my foreign colleagues and have numbered many friends amongst the Americans, even before my recent visit to the United States. And since I succeeded to the lamented Boulanger in the post of professor at the Julian academy, I have had a good many Americans amongst my pupils.

I have, by the way, been at once surprised and delighted with their aptitude, their intelligence, and above all their facility for acquiring the true principles of art. I find amongst them a touch of originality which the professor must encourage, even when its developments are not altogether in accordance with his own theories. A teacher of singing who should happen to possess a baritone voice must be careful not to impose his own manner on a pupil, who is a tenor; he must tenorize, so to speak, his own style of singing, nor force the scholar to baritone his own.

Among the pictures sent to our exhibition from the United States I am especially struck with the landscapes, as denoting sincere and vigorous qualities and true observation of nature. But in some of the works of the older genre painters I regret to notice that the drawing even of famous artists is altogether wild. This is frequently the case in delineations of the human form. In this room—I refer to the room in the American art section devoted to the pictures by artists residing in the United States—I noted for especial commendation the portrait group by Mr. Bastman Johnson and the contributions of Mr. Carroll Beckwith.

The rooms devoted to the pictures contributed by the American artists who reside in Paris are, of course, the most interesting to me, as these works bear the impress of the influence of our own artists and of the modern French school. The paintings, as a rule, impress me as showing much progress and a strong development of genuine qualities within the last eleven years. Three young men in particular I hail as amongst the prominent painters of talent of the hour: these are Messrs. Sargent, Dannat and Alexander Harrison.

Mr. Sargent's portrait, a group of children, originally exhibited at the Salon; Mr. Dannat's "Quatuor," a work well known on both sides of the Atlantic, and Mr. Harrison's "Arcady," are the three finest American pictures in the exhibition. "The Wave," by the last named artist, is a work of infinite poetry as well as fine qualities of execution.

But I regret to note in the later works of Mr. Dannat, his "Woman in White" and "Woman in Red," a tendency towards exaggeration and eccentricity which obscures his really great talent. In these pictures there is a suggestion of the artist being troubled by the laurels of Whistler. He has tried to paint strangely instead of painting seriously and simply. The result is not happy. And this is the more to be regretted in view of the high qualities of execution displayed, not only in his "Quatuor," but also in his portrait of Miss Davis, and in his picture representing a monk in the refectory, and in another portrait which he exhibits.

Mr. Davis's landscape is excellent and Mr. Howe's picture of "A Bull Reposing" shows him to be an able draughtsman. Mr. Humphrey Moore's Japanese scenes are characteristic and interesting, but thin and sharp in execution.

I return to Mr. Harrison's exhibits to call attention to his "Boy Bathing." The effect of light upon the water is most faithfully observed and happily rendered.

I refrain from mentioning the names of certain artists whose exhibits remind one of the colored woodcuts that one sees at a country fair. I would rather realize the line by Dante:

"Reason not of them, friend, but look and then pass by."

Mr. Jules Stewart's "Sun Breaks," is far inferior in all essential qualities to his "Sun Bath." The coloring is crude and the composition confused.

Mr. Bridgman is not making progress. His exhibits in this American department by no means show him at his best. Not in progress either is Mr. Ridgway Knight. Mr. Henry Mosler's work, however, deserves praise.

Mr. Walter Gay paints large canvasses successfully than he does smaller ones, but his "Peuses" is replete with his usual excellent qualities.

A sincere and powerful painter of oriental scenes is Mr. Edwin L. Weeks. His "Marriage Procession at Benares" shows keen observation and vigorous power of execution. He is a colorist, and a master of color. His "Burial of a Parsee," which gained for him his medal at the Salon a few years ago, figures in the present exhibition, but his later works surpass it in many respects. This is as it should be. It was one of the maxims of my regretted master, Alexandre Cabanel, and it was a precept that he practised to the last moment of his life, that a painter ought to advance continually in his art, and that to stand still was for an artist to go backward.

Altogether the American art exhibit does great honor to the art progress of the United States. What is lacking in it is originality. Each painter reflects with more or less success the methods of his professor. But the country is still young, and its epoch of artistic creative has not yet arrived. Moreover, in every land at the present day the tendencies are swayed by some especial influence. The art of the Netherlands, for instance, bears the impress of the genius of Rembrandt. We have only to step in the next room where the Dutch pictures are exhibited to note this peculiarity.

The English department is, this year, singularly interesting. English art shows marked improvement since the exhibition of 1878. Here, for instance, is one of the noblest portraits in the whole exhibition; it is that of Mr. Gladstone by Millais. But Mr. Millais is peculiarly uneven in the qualities of his works. This portrait and that of a little girl in quaint old English costume, are altogether admirable. But he has contributed several works of very inferior value to these masterpieces. I am enchanted with the "Dancing Lesson," by Orchardson. The figure of the young girl who is receiving instruction is a masterpiece of delicate observation and refined execution. But I do not like the "Captive Andromache" of Sir Frederick Leighton. It is pretentious without being successful. The "King Cophetua," of Burne Jones, impresses me as a specimen of insincere art, executed not from conviction, but to attract attention. The marines by Dr. Moore are, on the contrary, masterpieces of loving observation of nature vigorously put upon canvas. There is the scent of the sea-breeze in their atmosphere; the true varying lights and shades of a cold bright day at sea dapple with blue and emerald the leaping waves, and the gleam of a white gleaming sail in the far distance lends the association of human presence to the scene. The Englishman understands the sea in art, for they really love it.

In the Spanish department the much-lauded picture by Pradella, the "Ferdinand and Isabella," strikes the observer by its serious defects of drawing and by its lack of characteristic qualities. The Spaniards are un-Spanish in type and countenance. The best picture in this section is the large work by Carbonaro, which is extremely fine in all essential points.

In the Austro-Hungarian section, the great religious works by Munkacsy, the "Christ before Pilate" and the "Crucifixion," need no commendation from me to call attention to their really great qualities. But his ceiling, executed for a public building in Vienna, shows that the celebrated artist made a mistake when he undertook decorative painting. There are serious defects in the composition, as well as strange evidences of bad taste in the details, reaching in at least one instance to a point of positive vulgarity.

To return to the American department I must confess that the jury of that section seem to have treated their countrymen with undue severity. For example, there was brought to me by an American painter the other day, a picture which he had offered as a contribution to his nation's art department in the exhibition. It was refused. "I bring it to you, Monsieur Constant," he said, "to ask you if I have been so deceived in the value of my work. I fancied that it was not ill executed. I have devoted to it much time and care, and I ask you, as a favor, to give me your candid opinion respecting it." He had not deceived himself concerning the merits of the painting. The picture was a good picture. It was not one of those pictures ought to have been refused. Had he offered it to the salon it would certainly have been accepted, and probably would have won for him a recompense; an "honorable mention," if not, indeed, a medal.

Such are my impressions, briefly given, of some of the foreign art contributions to our present world's exhibition. I might have said more about the American exhibit and American artists there represented; but as in that case I must have mingled much gall with the praise, I have preferred to keep silence.

Forty-Two Stars Now.

Hartford Times.

The union of our national flag is now to be enlarged (though the field remains unchanged), and the number of stars is to be increased to forty-two. That, reader, is the number to remember now when anybody asks you how many states there are in the American union. There will be more by and by, but the number now is forty-two; and as that point is likely to remain for a few years at least.

Secretary Tracy has ordered that all the flags now in the service as ensigns and union jacks on board the ships of the navy and at the navy yards be cancelled on July 4, and new ones, having forty-two stars on the blue union, issued on that day. All the work is being done in the rigging loft of the navigation building at the Brooklyn navy yard, under the direction of Commander F. M. Green. Seventy women, all expert at the work, and mostly widows and daughters of deceased naval officers, and three men compose the staff of flag makers. The women cut, fit and sew the flags, which are made of the best material obtainable, and which is made at Lowell, Mass.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The Excursions Take Crowds From the City.

The Usual List of Accidents From Fireworks.

Base Ball Enthusiasts Enjoy a Morning Game.

An Unusually Quiet Time in the City.

The Fourth of July was rather quietly celebrated in this city. During the day the streets had a Sunday appearance. Nearly all the business houses were closed and crowds of people left the city on the various excursions.

The Midland took a train load of people to Green Mountain Falls and other resorts along their line. All the roads received good sized crowds on their Denver trains.

In the morning the base ball game at Athletic park drew a splendid audience, the grand stand being packed and the bleaching boards having an unusually good audience. The excursion to Pueblo to see the ball game there also drew good patronage.

After sunset the city put on its usual Fourth of July appearance. All over the city could be seen the glare of colored fires and the light of rockets and Roman candles. The small boy, and the small girl, too, enjoyed themselves with the fire cracker. There was a continuous roar of crackers until late at night when things resumed their usual appearance.

The day was not without its accidents, however. A new style of fire cracker was introduced this year which was guaranteed to make more noise than any heretofore sold. Instead of the usual charge of black powder, giant powder was substituted. This cracker was the one which is responsible for most of the accidents.

BASE BALL.

Quite a large audience witnessed the exhibition game between the Springs and Pueblo teams on the morning of the Fourth. Owing to the sun it was quite difficult for the fielders to judge the ball and consequently errors were numerous. Hapeman, the new pitcher, was in good form and pitched a good game, but was injured by a batted ball in the sixth inning and had to retire. Fitzgerald pitched the remainder of the game. The feature of the game was Lytle's home run in the seventh inning bringing in two runs. His numerous admirers in the grand stand presented him with a handsome purse. The following is the

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Colorado Springs	1	4	0	0	1	3	4	1	5	—19
Pueblo	1	2	1	0	7	0	0	1	4	—16

Earned runs—Springs 9, Pueblo 7.
Two-base hits—Glenalvin, Fitzgerald, Newman (2) and Stevens.
Three-base hits—Lytle, Glenalvin, Newman, McMahon and Buchan.
Struck out—By Hapeman 3, by Fitzgerald 4, by Britton 3.
Time of game—Two hours and forty-five minutes.
Umpire—Walsh.

In the afternoon a special train left for Pueblo, carrying about 100 admirers of the Springs team to witness the game at Pueblo. The game was very exciting during the first four innings, after which the Springs team found the ball and had no trouble to win. The train returned early in the evening. The following is the

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Colo. Springs	0	0	0	1	5	4	1	2	*	—13
Pueblo	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Springs 2, Pueblo 1.
Two-base hits—Glenalvin, Jones and Lookabaugh.
Three-base hit—Legg.
Struck out—By Hendricks 3, by Martin 1, by Lookabaugh 4.
Umpire—Walsh.

ACCIDENTS.

The worst accident of the day was the injury received by Mr. L. B. Farrar, head clerk of the Newton Lumber company. During the evening Mr. Farrar was at an entertainment in this city. On his way home to West Colorado Springs he purchased some fireworks, among which were several of the new style cannon crackers. After arriving home he set off some of the fireworks and picked up one of the crackers which he supposed to be a Roman candle. He lit the cracker and held it in his hand when it exploded and tore his right hand into shreds. He turned around to one of the ladies present and told her he had injured his hand. He was taken into the house and Mr. F. F. Steinmetz, a neighbor hastily departed for Colorado Springs to summon medical assistance. After visiting several physicians here Mr. Steinmetz was compelled to go to Colorado City where he succeeded in getting a physician to attend to Mr. Farrar. The injured hand was dressed and yesterday morning was amputated at the wrist. Mr. Farrar had a policy in an accident insurance company from which he will receive about $2500. Mr. Farrar's condition last evening was reported as very favorable.

A little two-year old child of F. Beyle was badly burned. The brothers and sisters of the child were exploding fireworks and had a lighted candle standing near. The child crept up and upset the candle which set his clothing on fire. The rest of the family did not discover the accident until the child was badly, though not seriously burned.

Bertie, the eight-year-old son of A. S. Holbrook, was badly burned on the hands by the explosion of a cannon cracker. His injuries were not of a serious character.

The Chautauqua Assembly.

The assembly at Glen Park, this year, will be fourteen days, four days longer than last year. The programme is rich and various. Many of the best lecturers of last year have been retained, among them Rev. James B. Gregg, of Colorado Springs, while we discover among the new men, the names of Rev. Richard Montague, of this city, and President Slocum, of the college. Mrs. Ella Beecher Giddings, of Colorado Springs, has the poem on the Opening Day, which has awakened lively anticipations among her many friends here. "Forestry Day" calls forth the efforts of Col. Edgar T. Ensign, Louis R. Ehrich and others, and in the general arrangements of that day, we see the hands of Colonel Ensign. Among the other speakers of Forestry Day, which occurs on Tuesday, the 16th, are Governor Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, the originator of Arbor Day, and Gov. Robert L. Burnas, also of Nebraska, whose writings in the line of tree culture have attracted wide attention.

Among the new features of the assembly this year is the department of science, under the superintendency of Prof. C. S. Parmenter, of Baker university, Kansas, assisted by Prof. Ira M. Bellong, of the Colorado State university, in the division of astronomy, Prof. Arthur Lakes, of the state school of mines, in the division of geology, and Prof. George L. Cannon, of Denver, in the division of botany. These sciences are to be presented in a practical way for the benefit of busy people, while those who have given them study in former years will find this an opportunity for review.

The department of instruction, under the immediate charge of Judge Gilmore, president of the association, contains such names as Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie, who is regarded as one of the most eloquent pulpit orators in America; Rev. Dr. George W. Miller, of Kansas City, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., a speaker of great brilliancy; Prof. M. E. Foster, of Oberlin, Ohio, whose writings in Biblical history have created a lively interest in the theological world; Rev. A. A. Cameron, D. D., who has been recently called to one of the best pulpits in Denver from Canada, where he was regarded as one of the ablest speakers in the dominion—compelled to come to Colorado on account of the health of his family. We might mention, had we space, many others of the distinguished names in this list of twenty-five lecturers who combine in forming the attractions of this third Chautauqua assembly. Every day has its special attractions.

In the evenings of Saturday, July 13, and Tuesday, July 16, Madame Carrington, the famous prima donna, will give two other charming concerts. She will be assisted by Mrs. Annie Louise Bowen, of Washington, D. C., who took the musical world of Washington by storm a few weeks since by her singing at one of President Harrison's receptions. She is an author of many beautiful musical compositions some of which are gaining widespread popularity. Concerning Mme. Carrington, Prof. Parmenter writes from Ottawa, Kansas, Chautauqua assembly, where he has been in attendance: "I have been having a feast of song in listening to Madame Carrington. She has surprised us all and taken the assembly by storm. She cannot be praised too highly. She will more than meet the highest expectations." Madame Carrington is as fascinating in person as she is captivating in song. Reserved seats for these concerts can be secured at Colorado Springs at the usual place, to be announced later.

Parents who wish to take their little folks to the assembly will be pleased to know that the Misses Spencer and Clark of the St. Louis Kindergarten Normal School will teach the "Boys and Girls Division" and also give instruction to the little folks for six weeks on the grounds.

Recognition Day—The graduation day of the C. L. S. C. will come on the 28th, the last day, which will close with a concert in the evening and a "Camp Fire" with appropriate ceremonies on the "Knob." The programme presents features of surpassing merit which ought to attract large attendance from Colorado Springs.

Important Circular.

The following circular has been issued by the Midland railroad, which is of considerable importance to Colorado Springs:

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., July 3, 1889.

CIRCULAR:

Mr. E. Colbran, assistant general manager, is hereby promoted to the position of acting general manager, with headquarters at Colorado Springs, such appointment taking effect from date hereof. Until further notice he will continue to perform the duties of traffic manager.

JOHN SCOTT,
President.

Workmen were engaged Saturday in putting in the wirings for the new Gamewell fire alarm system in the city. The electric "striker," or machine to automatically give the required number of strokes on the bell when an alarm is sent in, will be put in place on Monday. A room has been built on the lower floor to accommodate the batteries and various appliances necessary to the system. Extreme care is being taken in the placing of the apparatus so as to get the best possible results.

A BLIND'S EYE VIEW.

Colorado Springs the "Loveliest Village of the Plains."

Brockton (Mass.) Gazette.

Mrs. Susan T. Dunlap seldom writes anything that is not worthy of reprinting. A few weeks ago she wrote a short article, giving a bird's eye view of Colorado Springs, to the Brockton (Mass.) Gazette. It is so comprehensive and, at the same time, brief that we reprint it, thinking some of our readers might wish to send this "bird's eye view" to friends in the east:

Above sea level, six thousand feet, where the foothills of Pike's Peak come down to meet the plains, on a "mesa" naturally and perfectly graded for a town site, is Colorado Springs, beautiful for situation. The mountains stand round about her on three sides; the grand old peak directly west, rising eight thousand feet above her, spreads her protecting arms to north and south; on the east are the bluffs and low rolling hills that merge into the far reaching boundless plains. Lying thus, the city is sheltered from winter storms, and the summer's heat is tempered by cool breezes from the snow capped mountains. There is no rain in winter; the snow falls very light on the mountains so near the city and so near the clouds take it all, or it passes beyond the city to the plains. The rainy season is in summer when copious showers fall, but on the porous soil of this mesa, and under a glowing sun all moisture is rapidly absorbed leaving no trace behind.

The ten thousand inhabitants are evidently in love with their town, and keep the purse strings loose for its permanent improvement and adornment. The town site covers an area three miles long and two or more wide; the streets and avenues are broad and open to the sun, while pleasantly shaded by rows and some by double rows of large trees; beside each row of trees, is running water, the secret of their size and beauty.

Beautiful residences are everywhere about the city, many of them costly and elegant. Lawns, shrubbery and gardens beautify them all. Two large parks beautifully kept add much to the city's loveliness. The public buildings and business blocks are large and substantial. The school houses, three of brick and one of stone, modern in all respects and models of comfort and convenience are ornaments to the town. The opera house is charming in its appointments. The Antlers hotel is at once remarked for its pleasing architectural effect and its pleasant surroundings; there is no finer hotel in the state, and it enjoys a wide reputation for home comfort and good management. The other hotels of the city share with it this good reputation and are always full. Colorado college is located here; it is a stone building surrounded by extensive grounds that are slowly being improved. A large and handsome dormitory (the corner stone was laid to-day, will be completed this summer. This stone, which alone and with wood is the material of which many of the residences and public buildings are constructed, is a delicate pink tint blended with white or soft gray and makes a beautiful building stone. It is obtained from quarries in the mountains near at hand, as is also a fine red sandstone which is coming into use. The churches, representing nearly all Christian denominations, are neat and attractive buildings; three of the societies have stone edifices, which add much architectural beauty to the city.

The appearance of the city indicates the character of its people. Firmness and stability, a noticeable lack of the shams and limsiness so common in young Western towns, no street drunkenness, no rowdyism; an air of busy thrift, of quiet hustle and enjoyment, open hearted hospitality and good fellowship, these are the characteristics of this flourishing Colorado town. A class of people that appreciates reading rooms and libraries, magazine clubs, musical and art societies, and supplies the need with intelligent discrimination makes an educated and refined society. With graded grammar schools, a high school which fits for college, and Colorado college with a full corps of professors, the city has excellent educational advantages. The fact is evident that much wealth is centered here and that these are homes of culture and refinement.

Near the center of the state, on the line of four railroads, the terminus of two, Colorado Springs has excellent facilities for travel and business. The local trade and banking business are extensive for a town of this size; being the county seat and having many large ranches and small towns and settlements tributary to it, the demands upon it are quite large outside those of her own townspeople so that several of our merchants carry from seventy-five to a hundred thousand dollars in stock. The city is but seventeen years old and numbers ten thousand inhabitants; during the last five years it has now doubled in population, and several times doubled its wealth; there is every probability of this being true during the next five or six years.

A fine system of waterworks brings the purest water from the springs and snows of Pike's Peak. We have gas, electric lights, street cars, letter carriers, a sewerage system, all the comforts and conveniences of a large city.

With a climate averaging more than twenty pleasant days in every month, with scenery unsurpassed this is without doubt one of the finest health and pleasure resorts in the world. So many of our townspeople owe health and strength, and many life itself to this pure mountain air, the year long summer sunshine, that wonder that they love their home. But be robust love it as we will, business interests in the mines of the mountains and the farms of the plains, where can be found a better home for family and friends?

There is an almost endless source of enjoyment in the surroundings of this far famed health resort. These rugged mountains barred and rocky, reaching up their snow crowned heads to heaven, clothed scantily with verdure, strong with everlasting strength, draw one irresistibly to them again and again, and we follow up their canons and their forbidding faces to find in their bosoms the tenderness of grass and flowers, the songs of running brooks, the loveliness of a mountain valley and pouring, sparkling mother springs. The seemingly impassable plains stretch eastward for hundreds of miles to a horizon lost in a soft purple haze. The plains enhance the grandeur of the mountains, they in turn emphasize the boundlessness of the plains. Mountains and plains offer more delights each day, and with their blue skies and sunny weather make possible an out of door life to be found in such perfection in no other health resort of this country or of Europe.

CASCADE CANON.

Cascade Canon has long been a popular place of resort, and the great event of this popular place will be the opening of Hotel Ramona on the 4th. The following interview in the Denver News, with C. G. Coutant, of Lamar, gives some idea of the beauty of this resort:

I have just returned from a visit to Cascade Canon, that romantic spot from which the carriage road starts to Pike's Peak. Cascade Canon is at this season rolled in a mass with beauty. It is hard to describe the place, for the reason that it is unlike any other spot; it has a wild beauty all its own. If I were asked to make an intelligent picture of the place, one that would be understood and one that would give an idea of what is there, I would be tempted to start off as follows: Just imagine a deep canon shaped like the letter V, extending upward into the mountains a distance of several miles; the sides not perpendicular, yet so steep as to not only make it difficult but dangerous to climb. These side walls extending upward a distance of not less than 2,000 feet above your head. Now fill this canon, bottom, top and sides, with pine, fir and spruce trees. Put the trees in thick, plant them in every place where you can find soil enough to sustain them. When this has been done commence and pile in rocks on both sides of the canon so as to fill in all the waste places. You need not be particular to make any two of these rock piles alike, but be sure to have them placed one upon another until you reach the very top of the wild and majestic mountain. Now go over the sides of the canon once more and pile more rocks, big ones this time, such as will weigh thousands of tons; make sharp angles and on these angles set your largest rocks on edge so that they almost pierce the clouds and make them look as if they threaten to fall from the highest pinnacles.

A GRAND PICTURE.

When you have produced the artistic effect needed to make the picture one that is awful in its grandeur, sublime in its proportions and awe-inspiring from every point of view, you can go below and commence at the mouth of the canon and pile up boulders of every size from that of a box car to those as large as the opera house. Place these in one against another, as you ascend the canon until you have amassed confusion, miles in length, in fact, fill in the whole distance almost to the top of Pike's Peak. Once at the top, fix up a water supply to make a stream that shall go thundering down to the valley below. Remember you must provide water enough to keep the stream running until that time when we are told the earth shall melt with fervent heat. When all is in readiness turn on the water, which must be ice-cold and as clear as crystal, let it go thundering down the canon, over rocks and boulders, sending its spray far out on the mountain side. Down goes the flood, which, in its madness creates majestic waterfalls, foaming cascades and a mountain torrent that refuses to be curbed or held in check even by the largest boulder. The dead flood dashes on and on falling at the rate of a thousand feet per mile; here it makes a clear leap of fifty feet; further on falls over smaller obstacles, but it keeps up its rush and roar, singing at times a lullaby, then again bursting into louder tones, fairly deafening you with its evident madness and fury as it foams and dashes along, to join its waters to those of the fountain at the beautiful village of Cascade, at the mouth of the canon. There may be wilder and more romantic scenery than is here described, but if there is I do not know it. There may be more charming spots, but I have not seen them; there may possibly be places where it is more pleasant to wander during the hot weather, but they are not mentioned in the tourist books. But be this as it may, reader, this is Cascade canon, at the mouth of which is the town of Cascade, which is already dotted with beautiful summer cottages and large hotels. From the mouth of this canon starts the already famous wagon road to Pike's Peak.

A WONDERFUL ROAD.

That road strikes me as a wonderful piece of modern engineering, and yesterday as I drove up the broad highway—the highest carriageway in the world, and which is at no place less than fourteen feet wide and has at the steepest point a grade of not more than 15 per cent—my thoughts went back to Zebulon Pike, who gave his name to the Peak. Poor fellow, he had not the carriage to scale the mountain sides, but was content to look at the snow capped wonder from afar and write his name on it, thus marking it "for all time as his own. Little did he or his little band of United States soldiers dream that in a little more than eighty years a carriage road would be constructed to the very summit of this, what appeared to him to be an inaccessible mountain height. It is indeed a grand driveway, as smooth as the streets of a modern city. As you pass up the winding way, the most of the time at a round trot, gradually rising above the valley and plain, then above the lesser mountains and then above the clouds themselves, and at times witness the display of a thunder shower far below you, it is then you realize that a trip to Pike's Peak is one of the events of a lifetime, which combines pleasure and profit of that kind that remains with you ever afterward.

Humane Society Notes.

The officers of the humane society have handed us the following for publication:

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL.

If children at school can be made to understand how it is just and noble to be humane, even to what we term inferior animals, it will do much to give them a higher character and one through life. There is nothing meaner than barbarous and cruel treatment of the dumb creatures, who cannot answer us or resent the misery which is so often needlessly inflicted upon them.

JOHN BRIGHT.

A PRAYER.

Maker of earth, and sea, and sky,
Creator's sovereign Lord and King,
Who hung the starry worlds on high
And formed all to the sparrow's wing,
Bless the dumb creatures of thy care
And teach us how to bless prayer.

For us they toil, for us they die,
These dumb creatures Thou hast made;
Now see, we care their pleas deny,
On whom Thy sea of love is laid?
Teach Thou our hearts to hear their pleas
As Thou dost man's in prayer to Thee.

EMILY S. LORD.

FOURTH AT THE FALLS.

Two Thousand People Celebrate the Day at Green Mountain Falls.

The town company did not anticipate it. The oldest resident did not comprehend it. The Midland railroad was perfectly surprised at it. All day crowds came pouring in, packing every train to the utmost. The surrounding country arrived on wheels and horse back. For a while there seemed to be no standing room but the capacity of the Falls is so great that the majority were soon lost to view as they climbed the trails, explored the cascades and sought the canon's shade. At 8.30 a. m. "The Bostonians" arrived. No one would have suspected them weary with their seasons work, their exuberance and enthusiasm were an inspiration to all. Like New England boys and girls they celebrated the day with fireworks and other signs of patriotism.

Miss Warren gave them the freedom of the hotel and was untiring in her efforts in anticipating their comfort. The dining room was theirs for a hop until 10.30. All joined hands and danced with a will and it was great fun to see Barnabee in his inimitable dancing. A complimentary dinner was given in the private dining room to the ladies of the company by Manager Davis, the rest of the troupe dining in the large dining hall. Souvenir bills of fare of unique design and excellent taste were presented by Miss Warren—a photo of the hotel and lake on one side, with the menu elegantly engraved on the other and tied with the national colors.

The floral decorations were very effective, consisting of large centre pieces and individual bouquets of red painters' brush, white cleaver and blue pensimon. The ladies appreciated the floral sentiment and sang to each flower most charmingly.

After a rest for "good digestion's sake" the whole company gave for an hour one of the grandest patriotic concerts on record. They sang for their country, for each other and for all. The spirit of '76 stirred every nerve. The house was filled with song, parks hooded with melody and the canons echoed with sweet sounds. Such strong, rich, soul stirring harmony of national airs was never heard before or may never be heard again, unless produced by "The Bostonians." Their train, although an hour late, was "too early" for them, for Green Mountain Falls was "solid comfort" and its picturesque beauty of rocks, hills and running brooks appreciated. A few moments delay in getting off was improved by the party in toasts and cheers for the hotel, the town company and the advantages of a good time at Green Mountain Falls.

St. Ann's picnic was a big success. Its patrons passed the day in dancing at the pavilion, boating on the lake, ramblings in the woods and mountains and banqueting in the park. Much credit should be given the management for it would be difficult to gather so large a crowd, so well behaved, happy and considerate of each other. No accident or irregular conduct marred the pleasure of the day. The weather was a sample of what Colorado gives us at her best.

The fireworks furnished by the company and business men made a grand and effective display from an opposite hillside, thus rendering safety to the town and avoiding consequent noise.

Everywhere was seen a lavish display of decorations. The hotel was almost hidden beneath its hundred flags and yards of bunting.

As the last train rolled down the grade at 11.30 the town was restored to its natural quiet and rest and all realized what a gala day our Rocky mountain resort had seen, and speculated that if one year's growth develops such an interest what may not five years do for this enterprising and wide-awake summer and winter health resort.

"B. C."

MONUMENT MATTERS.

MONUMENT, July 5, 1889.

Mrs. Olmstrom is entertaining friends from Arlington, Colo.

C. D. Ford returned this week from his business trip at Lamar.

Mrs. Anna Deal, of Florissant, Colo., is visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. Huemer has just returned to Ouray after a week's visit with his family here.

Thomas Stevens has just returned from an extended visit to his parents at Aspen, Colo.

Mrs. Della Mercer, of Colorado Springs, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook.

C. E. Troth, of Monte Vista, a prominent hotel keeper, is spending a few days in Monument.

Mrs. J. A. Peabody, of Colorado Springs, was the guest of Mrs. C. D. Ford on Saturday last.

C. Z. Lewis and wife of Ness City, Kansas, are stopping at the Monument house for the summer.

F. W. Hudgel left Wednesday for Green Mountain Falls, where he will engage in business for the summer.

Wm. Breunimer of Denver and his mother, Mrs. Wilson of Indiana, are visiting friends in the city.

S. C. Stout, a prominent gentleman and agent for the Colorado Trust Co., transacted business in town last week.

"The Great Teachers," was the subject of the discourse at the Presbyterian church Sabbath morning. In the evening a large audience assembled to hear the sermon which had been previously announced, "Crossing the Bridge Before You Come to It."

Mrs. McShane, wife of Hon. David McShane, arrived on Saturday. She will spend the summer at the ranch with her son and family.

Hon. C. D. Ford received four cans of fish from the state hatchery on Monday, which were deposited in McShane's beaver dam near Monument.

Mr. Case, of Chicago, visited at C. D. Ford's last week. He expects to return soon with his family and occupy Mrs. E. E. Ford's residence for the summer.

Harry L. Wilson, of Denver, is visiting Monument and Table Rock to obtain items for Hall's History for El Paso county, which is soon to be published.

Dr. Lee Bamber, editor of the Inter Mountain at Steamboat Springs, Colo., is spending a few days with old friends here. It is whispered the doctor will soon wed a prominent young lady of Colorado Springs.

E. H. Talbert is putting the finishing touches on his new ranch house. This new building, which is an architectural beauty and an ornament to the neighborhood, is located five miles east of Monument and stands near the centre of a twelve hundred acre ranch, and is surrounded by a fine grove of spruce and white pine. It is one of the most substantial and conveniently arranged buildings in the country. The ceilings are high and the rooms are light and airy, and the building throughout is supplied with all the modern improvements.

"YICAWBER"

A Correction.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

Mr. F. L. Dana, editor of the Great West, a work just issued, in speaking of Texas, says: "The principal rivers of the state are the Red, Sabine, Trinity, Colorado and Grand." Had it read: Red River, Sabine, Trinity, Colorado, Guadalupe, Rio Grande, and Brazos, it would have been nearer correct, as there is no such river of importance in Texas as the "Grand" river, besides the Brazos river, which he entirely overlooked, is as important as any other river in Texas, not excepting the Trinity, the Rio Grande, or the Red river.

Again he says: "Dallas is a large wholesale point, only surpassed in the state by Fort Worth." Those who are familiar with the wholesale trade in Dallas and Ft. Worth will be apt to inquire what "influence" led the Great West to rate Fort Worth's wholesale business above that of Dallas. It might as well have said that Ft. Worth ranked Galveston as a wholesale point. Dallas has twice as many inhabitants and twice as much trade as Ft. Worth has.

TEXAN.

Wool Markets.

The following are Coates Bros.' wool commission merchants of Philadelphia, comments on the market in their circular for July 1st, 1889:

"The market continues firm with an upward tendency. Stocks are very light, supplies coming forward very slowly and being mostly taken by manufacturers soon after arrival. In all the wool growing sections prices opened higher than was expected and they continued to advance, so that it is now evident that there is no low cost wool to come on the markets. The London sales opened on 18th ult. at full prices of the closing of last auctions on May 6th, with some kinds a cent higher. Since the opening these auctions have been firm with some hardening. Washed fleece is very late in coming to market, and in some sections shearing is even now not completed. Many of the shipments arriving are held out of market for future and higher prices. Manufacturers have had to obtain supplies for immediate use, but they are waiting to see whether goods will advance in proportion to wool, before they stock up much ahead of wants; consequently but few have much wool, and there should be a good current demand, unless some change in the situation takes place."

Following are the prices current for Colorado and New Mexican wools at that date:

COLORADO.

Medium and fine, choice	24@27
Medium and fine, average	22@24
Common and quarter blood	19@22
Coarse, carpet	17@18

NEW MEXICAN.

Choice improved	24@26
Partly improved	21@23
Coarse, carpet, light	17@18
Coarse, carpet, heavy or sandy	16@17
Black	16@18

Ralph Finlay arrived home on Thursday from Harvard college. Mr. Finlay rowed in the Harvard crew in the recent boat race between Harvard and Yale crews. Mr. Finlay's number was No. 5. It was erroneously reported in the telegraph dispatches that Mr. Finlay was the first of the crew to break down in the race. No. 4 was the man who is responsible for the first break down and the person who reported the game got him confused with No. 5.

Thieves entered the residence of E. C. Haynes on North Tejon street on Thursday while the family were absent, and took a pocket book containing a small sum of money and some jewelry belonging to various members of the family and valued at about $75. Entrance was effected through a window.

A section man on the Midland was slightly injured Saturday morning near Manitou. He and a number of others were coming east on a hand car, which was overtaken by the suburban train and thrown from the track.

Charles A. Strait and Miss Mary C. Eyer, both of Denver, were married by Justice Sheer on Fourth of July.

LITTLE PARIS.

Opening of Cascade's Splendid New Hotel.

The Event Celebrated by a Social Ball.

A Distinguished Company Splendidly Entertained.

List of those Present to Enjoy the Occasion.

There was music in the mountains last night, with dancing and laughter. There was assembled in the beautiful little mountain resort, Cascade, a most distinguished company, gathered to formally open the "Ramona" hotel. For more than a year past the citizens of Colorado have watched the splendid structure gradually near completion and yesterday for the first time were permitted to inspect the interior. Those who have admired its wide, breezy porches and oriental looking towers from a distance, had no reason to feel disappointed either when permitted to see the interior. It was not seen at its best, however, last night, as the Denver house which was to supply the carpets for the halls and corridors disappointed the company, and they had to be exhibited bare, giving the house something of an unfinished appearance, when in fact it is unusually well furnished for a summer hotel.

Some days ago the Cascade company issued neat invitations for the ball to be given in honor of the opening, a large number being distributed in this city. When the music struck up for the first dance some two hundred or more persons had responded to the invitations, many of whom came from a considerable distance. The guests from this city and Manitou were conveyed in a special train on the Midland, which left the union depot at 7.15 p. m. The train was composed of two cars, which were well filled by the time that Cascade was reached. Many, however, were deterred from going by the rain which was falling when the train left.

Upon arrival the guests were received by Mr. D. Heizer, president of the company, Col. J. C. Derby, the manager of the hotel, Col. Severy, of Emporia, Mr. W. R. Parsons, of Topeka, and others interested in the company, while the ladies of Cascade vied with each other in showering attentions. The company was first given time to inspect the handsome new house and the beautiful grounds, and then were conducted to the ball room in the north tower. All expressed themselves as delighted with the house. Among the guests were a large number of newspaper representatives and hotel men. The music was furnished by the Iron Springs hotel string band from Manitou, and a most excellent programme was rendered, consisting of "round dances" alternating with the lancers. Mr. Chas. Berrey, of this city, did the calling. The ball lasted until 11.30, when those who came by the special were compelled to start for home. All present expressed the greatest pleasure with the entertainment given and the determination to return at the first opportunity. Mr. Heizer presented each lady present with a souvenir of the occasion, consisting of a book of views of Cascade. The return trip was made without incident, the train arriving in the city at 12.30. A full description of the new hotel will be given in the GAZETTE in another issue. The following is an almost complete list of those who were present:

C. N. Sterry, Miss B. Cogswell, Miss Eva Sloan, Master Norman Sterry, Emporia; W. R. Thomas, Denver; C. F. Martin and wife, Denver; C. Y. Cassanet, Denver; A. Ames and wife, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Mrs. T. V. Vickroy, Mrs. L. V. Vickroy, Denver; T. W. Smith, Denver Times; A. G. Stacy, Kansas City Journal; Vaude Y. Stacy, Nellie Neatley, Topeka, Kansas; C. M. McLain, wife and son, Colorado Springs; F. E. McLain, wife and daughter, Massillon, Ohio; E. T. Bryard, Denver; G. Herber Brown, Denver News; A. W. Patrick, Miss Kate Patrick, Ohio; James N. Carlile, Miss Hattie Carlile, Pueblo; R. T. Weitbrec, Denver; Homer Dunn and wife, W. W. Bryan, George T. Witten and wife, C. R. Berrey, Colorado Springs; E. S. Courtney and wife, Cleveland, Ohio; T. C. Salveter, St. Charles, Mo.; E. Barnett and wife, Colorado Springs; Mrs. L. Hooks, Mrs. E. Gonzales, Miss M. Dunham, Denver; J. M. Sellers and wife, D. Chisholm, Colorado Springs; Charles Sprague and wife, Miss Onie Sprague, Green Mountain Falls; John T. Weaver, Olathe, Kas.; J. R. Easkem, Chicago; F. P. Butterfield, S. P. Maceira, Colorado Midland R. R.; E. L. A. Grimshaw, Colorado Springs; S. N. Nye and wife, Colorado Springs; W. H. Frith, Kansas City; S. F. Mabry, Denver; W. W. Woot, Chas. C. Bodger, Colorado Springs; Samuel M. Jarvis, Miss Jarvis, Kansas City; E. C. Smith, J. E. Burroughs, W. E. Bellingwell, Miss Julia Berrey, Springs, Miss May Farrer, Addie J. Wright, Frank Peck, Charles Wright, E. Atkinson, Emily Kellogg, Ohio; F. S. Curtis, Waukesha, Wis.; Miss L. M. McGill, Jamestown, N. Y.; Nannie Burns, Colorado Springs; M. W. Fisher, Colorado Springs; Miss Annie Cree, Manitou; Mrs. S. N. Hoag, Colorado Springs; Lou Kellogg, Denver; B. N. Bumstead, E. S. Bumstead, G. B. Storer, Colorado Springs, M. C. Mattingly, Tacoma, W. T.; Frank Ferguson, Kansas City; Myra Williams, Topeka; Mrs. W. L. Dickey, Omaha; W. Perry Black, Topeka; Geo. S. Cook, Topeka; C. A. Boland and wife, Colorado Springs; Mrs. L. A. Bensomer, Miss Bensomer, Denver; A. A. Warren, Edith W. Corliss, Mrs. C. A. Brockney, Mrs. E. W. Wood, Miss Burnwa., E. W. Madge, E. W. Schuyler, Green Mountain Falls; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Clark, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Wilson, New York; C. O. Knowles and wife, Kate Knowles, Topeka; Dr. G. W. Lawrence, Colorado Springs; Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Gillis, Colorado Springs; E. Severy, Emporia; Mrs. C. M. Entie, Mrs. E. Eulbing, New York.

Real Estate Transfers.

Real estate transfers reported by F. G. Rowe for the week ending July 3, 1889:

CITY PROPERTY

V. Z. Reed to D. R. Blood, 88x9[illegible] ft in lts 1 and 2 blk 322 add 3, [illegible]	850
E. L. Price to A. D. Craigue, 100x[illegible] ft in blk 209 add 1	800
L. C. Perkins to Charles Zobrist, [illegible] of lts 1, 2, blk 12 add	[illegible]
George Merrill to Cynthia C. Wynn, 50x190 ft in blk 209 add 1	[illegible]
L. W. Popejoy to Nellie B. Newitt, lt 19 Newitt's add	275
V. Z. Reed to Herman Kipke, 88x[illegible] ft in blk 322 add 3	850
J. E. McIntyre to Mary Patterson, [illegible] blk [illegible]	1200
C. E. Mills to Eunice E. Mills, [illegible] blk 250, White, Wolfe and Sweet's subd of blk 250 and 250 add	[illegible]
E. Z. Eaton to V. Z. Reed, lts 12 and 13 blk 323 add 2	[illegible]
W. R. Wheeler to A. B. Crawford, 25x200 ft in Wheeler's subd of blk 284	[illegible]
Mary J. Cassaday to Joanna Asbury, pt of lt 7 blk 240 White, Wolfe and Sweet's subd	[illegible]
A. M. Ripley, conservator of Elizabeth Snyder, to Clara E. Irvine, undivd int in lt 7 Stewart's subd of blk 227 227 add	1000
A. M. Ripley, conservator of Elizabeth Snyder, to Isaac Ericson, undivd int in lt 8 White's subd of blk 225 add	1500
Leonard Jackson, sheriff, to A. A. McGovney, lt 2, blk 3 2, add 2	25
E. B. Snyder to Isaac Ericson lt 8 White's subd of blk 225 add	[illegible]
A. E. Parrison to E. C. Lowe 100 by 190 ft on west side Cascade avenue, opposite blk 205, add 1	[illegible]
C. C. Dickey to C. S. Smith lts 17, 18, 21 and 22, blk 4, Boulder Heights add	[illegible]
S. E. Hoag to C. E. Stephen part of lt 8, blk 34	[illegible]

PARRISH'S ADDITION.

G. E. Parsons, trustee, to Rosa Lepena, lt 6, blk 24	500

ROSWELL CITY.

Jessie M. Rowe to Julia Welsh lt 23, blk 15	[illegible]

ROSWELL.

E. J. Eaton trustee to Mrs. Ella L. Warner, lt 2, blk 3	800

WEST COLORADO SPRINGS.

J. E. Pollard to J. A. Fiedler, part of lt 7, blk 22	[illegible]
J. E. Pollard to E. E. Taylor, part of lt 7, blk 22	[illegible]
Colo. Springs Real Estate Co. to Zoe Payne, lts 14 and 15, blk 108, add	[illegible]
Colo. Springs Real Estate Co. to S. E. Barnes, lt 12, blk 108	550
Colo. Springs Real Estate Co. to W. Craig, lt 12, blk 102	550

COLORADO CITY.

R. S. Briscoe to Hattie L. Stephen lt 24, and w half of lt 23, blk 144	[illegible]

MANITOU.

Manitou Iron Springs Co. to C. E. Rich, lts 4 and 5 blk 17, Manitou Iron Springs Co.'s add	1,200
Manitou Land and Improvement Co. to Ella Bell, lt 6 blk 5, Fairview add	25
C. C. Smith to Ella C. C. Smith, lts 4 and 5 blk A, Hulbert and Ericson's subd of lts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 blk B	[illegible]
C. A. Pollen to John Pollen, part of lt 28 blk D	[illegible]
John Simington et al. to C. W. Barker et al., part of lt 28 blk D, with certain exception; also triangular parcel described by metes and bounds	[illegible]

GLEN PARK.

E. B. Copeland to T. E. Coe, lt 7 blk 15 and lt 23 blk 25	550

MONUMENT.

A. F. Woodward to W. E. Holbrook, et al., undivd 1-3 of lts 1 and 2 blk 4	175

FALCON.

B. W. Anderson to F. C. Fischer, lts 16, 24 and undivd of lt 23 blk 18	550

FOUNTAIN.

C. E. Mills to Eunice E. Mills, blk 1 Reed's 2d add	[illegible]

COUNTRY.

E. T. Sand, executor, to Austin Bluffs Land and Water Co., se qr of se qr of sec 25; also sw qr of sw qr of sec 25, and e half of ne qr of sec 35, tp 12, s r 67 w	1000
Emma E. Newton to C. E. Newton, sw qr of sw and w half of se qr of sw qr of sec 30, tp 14, s r 66 w; also lots 6 and 7, blk 2, Santa Fe add to Foulkain	[illegible]
E. C. Meekix to G. W. Wilderman et al., s half of sw qr of sec 18, and n half of nw qr of sec 24, tp 12, s r 71 w	1000
F. E. Russell to S. C. Davis, 40 acres in ne cr of nw qr of sec 7, tp 18, s r 64 w	[illegible]
United States to S. R. Beckwith, n half of se qr; sw qr of of se qr and se qr of sw qr of sec 4, tp 16, s r 66 w	[illegible]

Water Superintendent Frost thinks there are some pretty mean people in this city, some of whom live in very nice quarters. In spite of the rain of the two days past and the well known scarcity of water, he counted not less than seven places where irrigating was being done yesterday evening while riding down the street cars.

Dr. Garnett has been appointed chief surgeon of the Midland railroad with headquarters in this city.

COURTESY TO ROW A VICTORY.

The Child's Cup Won by Less than Each a Length from the University.

One of the most exciting boat races of the season was that for the Child's cup which occurred at Philadelphia last Friday between the crews from the University of Pennsylvania and Cornell. An unusual amount of interest has been taken in this city in the fortunes of the Cornell crew, owing to the presence in it of Mr. Percy Hagerman. The Philadelphia Press says with regard to the last victory of the crew:

It took the largest column of Cornell grit and pluck to win the Child's cup race yesterday that any crew from that university ever showed in a boat race, no matter where it was pulled. Although they made the almost inconceivable time of six minutes and forty seconds for the mile and a half, the University of Pennsylvania boys were only a quarter of a length behind, probably less than a second in time, and pulling the prettiest and gamest race ever rowed by any losing crew. Cornell had an extra passenger on board, in the shape of seventy-five pounds of water they shipped at the start. With this unmanageable and rolling mass in their boat they overcame a lead of at least two lengths, the University gained on them while struggling in the whirlpool they could not avoid, and to the surprise of everyone they inched up to their opponents, who had not slipped a drop, and won the race amid the breathless suspense of 2,000 spectators, by a spurt which began only 200 feet from the finish.

It was only a few minutes before 6 when the crews drew up to their stake boats. The latter were exactly equal distances from the shore and from each other. They were placed at right angles to the river bank, Cornell having the east course and University the west. Commodore McMillan said after the race that that arrangement made Pennsylvania's course considerably the shorter. It was then seen that Cornell's course lay directly across a whirlpool less than 100 yards away. There were three creeks and gulfs of waves six feet apart, and at least eighteen inches from the top to the bottom of the gulf. To go to the west would bring on a foul, to go to the east would cause a loss of from one to two lengths. They decided to go straight ahead, trusting to their rough water experience to pull them through.

Commodore McMillan gave the flag captain the word to turn about and came rushing down on the swirling mass of boiling water that rushed under the arches of the upper bridge, and which its force nearly dragged the man that held the two boats out of the stakeboats. Suddenly, and without a note of warning, the referee gave the word "go." The river was seven inches higher than on the day before, and it was a foregone conclusion that faster time would be made and the phenomenal record of the day before beaten. Pennsylvania made a fast start, but Cornell's oars seemed stuck in glue. The University was half a length away and headed for smooth water before Cornell's oar blades showed above the water. The angry water seemed to clench the oars and hold them down. Coxswain Emrich, of Cornell, lifted his shrill voice with an awful screech that showed him to be in a most dazed despair. Ten strokes were rowed, and just as Cornell got into form they shot into the mad stream which they had to cross.

STOPPED BY THE WAVES.

The first wave struck the boat, missed the bow oar, but sent a mass of water over number 2 as high as his shoulder, wetting half way to the skin. The flying water covered the heads and forms of numbers 3, 4, 5 and 6, struck number 7 on the shoulders and the stroke on the nose. The boat and rowers seemed stunned. The second wave was a repetition of the first, except that the spray shot six feet into the air. The third was like the second. While the Cornell boat had gone ten feet Pennsylvania's had gone a hundred. The crew almost went to pieces. Some of the oars never touched the water and others swept deep. By a marvelous struggle they kept together and, coached by the coxswain, set out for a terrific struggle. Pennsylvania had the smooth water and Cornell the current. The stroke of Cornell as they squared away was forty-two to the minute, and that of Pennsylvania was forty. The half mile was passed with Pennsylvania a length and a half in the lead.

The bend in the river had come and Cornell bent to their oars with an awful desperation. Slowly they gained, but they were not in their beautiful form. There was a "hang" in their boat. The water was over two inches deep there, and each stroke sent it swishing to the stern of the cockpit where it bubbled and sprayed about the coughing Sandwich's and stroke and made him grit his teeth. Pennsylvania was rowing splendidly, knew the advantage and took it and determined, settled down to a stroke of thirty-six to the minute. Cornell settled to a stroke of forty. The mile post was passed with Pennsylvania almost a length ahead.

Cornell gained inch by inch, for they were on the last half mile. At the upper end of Peters's Island the crews were even. There, to the utter dismay of Cornell's supporters, the Pennsylvania's passed to the front again and the race seemed theirs. At the lower end of the island, however, the crews were neck and neck, and thus they passed down the clear water to the finish. Two hundred feet from the finish Cornell put on the final spurt which Pennsylvania could not respond. Their spurts at the upper end of the island had used them up, and Cornell's coxswain saw the flag fall on his crew as victors. The flag did not rise again so that no second time could be taken, and both crews stopped rowing at once. From the judge's boat, an eighth of a mile astern, it looked like a dead heat. The crowd went wild as usual, and after the Cornell men recovered themselves they cheered longer than they did the day before. The Pennsylvania men were almost as happy as the Cornellians, for their crew had almost won and were prime favorites in the pleasure of time.

The result of the race was summed up in these sportsmanlike words of Mr. Kennedy, of the Pennsylvania regatta committee:

"We were fairly beaten and have no excuses. We have congratulations for the victors and say we have been beaten by the best crew in America, bar none."

Mr. Fuller announced the time of the second crew as 6.40, but as the flag was not raised the time could not be taken, and the announcement was not from official source.

These are the two crews, Pennsylvania being decidedly the heavier:

CORNELL.

Position.	Name.	Age.	Height.	Weight.
Bow.	L. A. Ross	22	5.9	156
2	E. A. Benedict	23	5.10	152
3	A. C. Connon	19	6.30	164
4	W. S. Tobey	20	5.10	152
5	W. A. W. Carson	23	5.10½	162
6	P. Hagerman	20	6.1¾	158
7	G. S. Thayer	22	5.10¾	156
Stroke.	W. S. Doe	19	5.07½	138
Cox.	J. W. Emrich			116

PENNSYLVANIA.

Position.	Name.	Age.	Height.	Weight.
Bow.	E. Dunn	20	6.00	160
2	W. Z. Vansoon	20	6.0½	152
3	W. S. Davenport	22	6.00	160
4	T. S. Syster	22	6.00	160
5	S. D. Carr	22	6.00	196
6	A. J. Gray	20	5.09½	165
7	A. L. Barrs	18	5.10	150
Stroke.	A. Wright	22	6.00	158
Cox.	G. Deacon	9		

The strokes of the two remained at 40 and 38 respectively until the final spurt came, when they went up to 42 and 38 respectively. No turn was taken at the half mile or mile stations.

County School Matters.

County Superintendent Berrey has made the following report to the county commissioners of the apportionment of the general school funds in El Paso county:

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of El Paso County, Colorado:

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 8, 1889.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report the following apportionment of the general school funds of El Paso county for the year ending June 30, A. D. 1889, as follows, to-wit:

No. School District.	Amount.
1	$ 637 25
2	50 70
3	16 45
4	64 40
5	698 70
6	127 65
7	43 85
8	369 90
9	150 70
10	148 85
11	957 30
12	253 45
13	582 25
14	1270 30
15	121 30
16	376 75
17	178 10
18	205 50
19	274 00
20	123 30
21	322 00
22	54 20
23	82 55
24	69 85
25	205 50
26	248 85
27	229 75
28	54 80
29	246 60
30	190 15
31	354 40
32	125 30
33	91 80
34	200 60
35	239 75
36	116 45
37	150 70
38	102 75
39	102 75
40	273 00
41	102 75
42	120 25
43	45 50
44	126 00
45	
46	
Total	$8206.7 65

REUBEN BERREY,
County Superintendent.

Mr. Berrey has received the following circular which will be of special interest to teachers:

STATE OF COLORADO,
DEP'T. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
DENVER, July 1, 1889.

To County Superintendents, School Directors and Teachers:

Normal institutes for the instruction of teachers will be held throughout the state as follows: District No. 1, Boulder, August 12 to 14; District No. 2, Golden, August 5 to 7; District No. 3, Canon City, August 12 to 24; District No. 4, Red Cliff, August 12 to 24; District No. 5, Ouray, August 26 to 31; District No. 6, Monte Vista, August 19 to 31.

These will be the first institutes held in the state under section 81 of the School laws of Colorado. Their success will depend upon the efforts of school officers and teachers. Their importance to individual teachers and to the educational work of the state is incalculable. Every person who expects to teach in Colorado during the coming year should attend. One afternoon at each institute will be set apart for the discussion of subjects pertaining to the duties of school directors. The conductors and instructors are among the ablest educators in the state. A rate of one and one fifth fare is promised by the railroads. I make the following special recommendations:

That county superintendents add ten per cent to the standing in examination of each applicant for a certificate who attends one of these institutes.

That school directors show their teachers for the coming year at least one week's wages for attendance.

That county superintendents have this circular published in their local papers, and do all in their power to urge and assist teachers and directors to be present.

Respectfully,
FRED DICK,
Supt. of Public Instruction.

President Scott Resigns.

We published on Sunday a circular issued by President Scott, of the Colorado Midland railroad, appointing Mr. E. Copland acting general manager, with headquarters at Colorado Springs. This order has aroused a good deal of inquiry as it was thought it might involve some other changes in the officers of the road. President Scott has been out of the city and inquiry could not be made directly of him. But we learned, however, from a source we consider perfectly reliable that Mr. Scott has resigned the presidency, his resignation to take effect on or before July twenty-fifth. His successor has not been appointed and probably will not be for some time to come.

There was a great deal of interest manifested in this city Monday in the result of the Sullivan-Kilrain fight, and no contest to any parallel in this city the GAZETTE's bulletin boards were watched by larger crowds than at any time since the election results. The result was not a surprise to the local sports and was greeted with expressions of pleasure.

It is stated on good authority that the Denver and Rio Grande railroad has a force of engineers at work at Fort Logan surveying a short "cut off" line to Salt Lake through the Mountains.

MANITOU PARK.

MANITOU PARK, July 5, 1889.

Our merchants are doing a good business.

We are having fine showers of rain at Manitou Park.

One of E. G. Thornton's men killed a black bear the other day.

Farmers are feeling good over the future prospect of their crops.

Nye & Hodge have completed their pavilion in the west part of town and it is a fine one.

Mr. Clark, the enterprising general manager of the Midland eating houses, was in town Tuesday.

J. W. Stansberry, of Chicago, has been here looking over our town, and is anticipating putting up a planing mill here.

Mr. Charles Williams, of Denver, is talking favorably of starting a barber shop at Manitou Park in the near future.

W. C. Foster is building a pavilion 84x40 feet in the east part of town, and when completed will be two stories high and the finest in Colorado.

Mr. Moren, wife and baby are here spending a few days from Colorado Springs. Mr. Moren will return to the Springs to attend to business and Mrs. Moren will remain here for some time, as the baby is not well.

Wm. Williams and family have arrived here from Kansas City and are well pleased with the place. They expect to make this their future home. He is a first-class painter and has been painting in Kansas City for several years past.

Manitou Park has two general stores, one grocery store, one meat market, two blacksmith shops, restaurant, two boarding houses, one fine hotel, two lumber yards, two carpenter shops, and about twelve houses that will soon be completed.

The new hotel at Manitou Park was opened on July 1, with a good list of guests. Besides the hotel the cottages are nearly all occupied. The furnishings are all first class and the table excellent. The season at this resort promises to exceed any heretofore. A handsome coach will meet every Midland train. Upon proper notice teams will also be provided for persons who desire to visit the various points of interest. Following is a partial list of the guests who have registered at the hotel: Mrs. W. A. Bell, Manitou; Mrs. Wellesley, R. E. Porter, Dallas, Texas; Mr. Macnell, Colorado Springs; John Raynor, A. Stoddard, ranch; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Meysey Thompson, London, England; G. E. Munn, Sibley, Iowa; Mrs. Wm. Lea Ferris, Delaware; Mrs. Chas. Parsons, ranch; Mr. M. L. Scudder, Mrs. Scudder, four children and maid, Chicago; Mr. A. C. Bracy, Detroit, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. B. Faunce, Colorado Springs; Mr. S. Kennedy, Miss Duane, New York; Dr. Lewis, Chicago; Mrs. Leopold Robertson, Colorado Springs; Mr. A. Engle, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Shields, Grand Rapids; Mrs. Wm. Ruscie, New York; L. L. Studley, Oscar Well, Boston; Mr. Edward Ferris, Miss Gertruce Wolf, Wm. T. De Forest, Colorado Springs; Mr. and Mrs. G. Bostlethwaite, Miss Bostlethwaite, London, England.

Mr. W. P. Beach, for several years past the manager of the telephone company in this city, has resigned to accept a position in the office of the chief postoffice inspector of the district at Denver. Mr. Beach's many friends in Colorado Springs are pleased to hear of his promotion, but would prefer to have him remain a citizen. His successor is Mr. J. A. Voorhees, an old employe of the Colorado Telephone company.

Proprietor E. Barnett, of The Antlers, and wife, accompanied by a party of Cleveland, Ohio, friends, left for a trip over the Midland Monday. They will be absent several days, taking in all of the mountain towns on the line.

The Electric Light company now has dynamo power for over a thousand incandescent lights in excess of those already in use. The new compound engine works perfectly. The new lamps which are being put in are a decided improvement over the old style lamp with short carbons.

About six months since the Congregationalist church started a Sunday school in the south end which has been quite flourishing, having attained an attendance of some seventy scholars. The field in that part of our city is so large and so little occupied that it has been decided to establish regular preaching services looking to the formation in an early day of a second Congregationalist church. Under the auspices of the Congregational Home Missionary society the Rev. Manly D. Ormes, a graduate of Yale college and of Yale Divinity school of the present year, undertakes the charge of this enterprise. He will preach at the Lincoln Annex building this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mr. Ormes was regarded as one of the best men of his class in the Yale seminary and the city is to be congratulated on this accession to the ranks of our ministry.

The Salvation army case was opened before Magistrate Barney Saturday morning. Judge Harrison closed the argument for the plaintiffs, after which the magistrate decided that one of the charges upon which the lieutenant was arrested was not properly drawn up and therefore placed that safe. But upon the other indictment he fined the lieutenant $10 and costs, which amounts to over $50. After the trial the members of the army called upon Mayor Stillman and asked for a permit to parade. The lieutenant assured the mayor that as long as he was in charge he would not bring the drum or other noisy instruments on the street. Upon this promise he was given permission to parade. The army appeared on the street that evening headed by a couple of flags. They held a short song service at Pike's Peak avenue and then returned to their hall.

Some time ago five small boys entered a building in the rear of Geo. Nevins' house and stole a quantity of articles stored there. The boys were arrested and brought before Justice Shideler Saturday who discharged three of them and sent Fred Koepfer, aged 14, and Charles McGee, aged 14, to the reform school for three years.

Mr. J. F. Humphrey arrived at home on Sunday from an extended visit in Ohio. He reports cool weather in the east and plenty of rain.

A marriage license was issued Monday to Mr. James McRae of Sheckley, Gray Co., Kansas, and Miss Louie Simma of Colorado Springs.

Mr. Horace S. Poley and bride, of the firm of Sooy & Poley, arrived in the city early Saturday morning and registered at the Alamo.

Rev. F. W. Tuckerman, of Virginia, brother of C. N. Tuckerman, of this city, is visiting his brother. Rev. Mr. Tuckerman was the first graduate of Colorado college.

John Cassaday received a telegram Saturday announcing the death of his sister, Miss Ida Cassaday, at Pittsburg, Pa. Beyond the fact that this young lady met her death by drowning on July 4th, no particulars are known.

Notice has been given that the lot directly south of Mrs. Gwynne's house on Cascade avenue, 100 feet front and running back to the mesa road, will be sold at public auction on July 23d at 11 a. m. at the front door of the county clerk's office in this city.

Tuesday's Rain.

One of the heaviest rains fell Tuesday that this section has known in a long time. Everything was fairly soaked. The heavy rain came during the morning hours, although the day remained cloudy and the water continued to fall in showers. It came at a good time too, as it was beginning to be badly needed. It at least temporarily solves the irrigation question, as the reservoir will have time to fill. It had been completely emptied.

The rain seems to have been quite general throughout this portion of the state. Trains on three of the roads were delayed from two to seven hours between Monday night and noon Tuesday on account of washouts on the Divide. By that hour however all were reported running regularly.

The heavy rain so swelled the city's irrigating ditch that it broke just north of West Colorado Springs. The water ran down and flooded the Colorado City road. The new earth placed under the street car track while raising it lately was washed out for some distance. Travel was delayed during the afternoon, but the track was sufficiently repaired by 7 o'clock Wednesday morning to permit the regular running of cars. The gravel placed along the county road recently is said to be washed some, but the rain will have a good effect in packing the new earth put in.

A considerable quantity of water was reported in Shook's Run at noon Tuesday. It was merely the water from the side hills. Several cellars were overflowed.

Although the real estate business is as usual at this season of the year—a little dull—yet Boulder Heights continue to move. M. Kennedy reports the sale of two lots there yesterday and states that several new buildings will soon be commenced.

Mrs. R. M. Moore has disposed of her interest in the well known boarding house, corner Kiowa and Cheyenne streets, to Mrs. Sada Long, who will conduct the business in the future. The house is very conveniently located and deserves patronage.

A marriage license was issued by the county clerk Tuesday to Dan Shopner and Marie Tipton, both of Fountain.

Mr. R. Hillhouse took charge of the Delmonico restaurant Tuesday morning, taking possession under a chattel mortgage. It will be conducted under his management for the present.

Application has been made for the organization of a school district at Calhan, in the eastern part of the county. There are three townships there where a school district has never been organized.

One member of the Colorado Springs Athletic association declares that the first time he meets Jake Kilrain he will demand the $5 of him that he lost on the fight, and that if he refuses to pay he will whip him without a challenge.

An excursion train will be run from Manitou and Colorado Springs to Veta Pass in the early part of August, under the management of Canon Colfax of this city. A low rate of fare has been secured from the Denver and Rio Grande railroad and a general invitation is extended to the public to join the excursion. Posters and handbills giving full information, will be issued in a day or two.

BORN.

GILMORE—To the wife of E. G. Gilmore, daughter, Tuesday morning, July 9.

BASE BALL.

The Colorado Springs Team Shuts Out Pueblo Wednesday.

Notwithstanding the very unfavorable appearance of the weather Wednesday afternoon quite a fair audience was drawn to witness the ball game between the home team and Pueblos. To say that the audience was pleased with the playing of the Springs boys would not half express it. From the opening of the game until its close everybody was on tiptoe bound and asking themselves the question, "Will they shut them out?" We, the Springs boys did shut them out, and in fine style, too. The Pueblos occasionally got men on second and third bases with no men out, which by work for which the home team cannot get too much credit, the Pueblos were retired in rapid order, and occasionally could not. Hendricks pitched for our side and did good work. Occasionally he was batted quite frequently, but the specific support he received saved him from giving more than seven base hits. Every man on the Springs side had one or more but outs and likewise base hits, of which they made a total of seventeen.

It must not be understood that there was poor playing on the Pueblo side, for it was a most impossible for them to score against the machine like playing of the home team. It was a most impossible for them to prevent the Springs team from making the scores for the home boys had on their batting clothes and could but the ball in just the right spot to make a base hit.

Among the features of the game may be mentioned a fine running stop by Glenalvin also an excellent overhead stop by Valelly. Both players received applause. Every player on the Springs side deserves praise for the good playing. On every side could be heard remarks about the strengthening of first base by the signing of Breckenridge. He is certainly a fine player. As the club stands now Colorado Springs can boast of having the strongest club in the league and the chances of their capturing first place are very brilliant.

Following is the score:

COLO. SPRINGS.	AB.	R.	BH.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.	SB.
Lytle, c	5	2	3	0	2	0	0	1
Glenalvin, 2b	6	3	3	0	4	4	0	1
Newman, cf	5	2	2	1	1	0	0	0
Breckenridge, 1b	3	1	1	0	8	0	0	0
McMahon, lf	4	0	2	0	3	0	0	1
Valelly, 3b	5	1	1	0	3	1	0	0
P. Lynch, ss	5	1	1	0	2	7	1	0
Wilson, c	5	1	2	0	3	1	0	2
Hendricks, p	5	1	2	0	1	2	0	1
Totals	43	12	17	1	27	15	1	8
PUEBLO.	AB.	R.	BH	SH.	PO	A.	E	SB.
Jones, c. f	4	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
Sharp, 1b	4	0	1	0	8	0	0	0
York, r. f	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Buchan, 3d b	4	0	1	0	2	1	0	0
Brittan, ss	4	0	0	0	2	4	1	0
Bartell, 2b	4	0	1	0	2	1	0	0
Stevens, lf	4	0	[illegible]	0	4	0	0	0
Lookabaugh, p	3	0	1	0	0	6	0	0
Kiff, c	2	0		0	6	0	0	0
Totals	33	0	7	0	27	13	2	0

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Colorado Springs	5	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	—12
Pueblo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Springs 10.
Two base hits—Breckenridge, Glenalvin and Lynch
Double plays—Lynch to Glenalvin to Breckenridge, Brittan to Bartell to Sharp.
Struck out—By Hendricks 1, by Lookabaugh 4.
Bases on balls—Off Hendricks 1, off Lookabaugh 3.
Time of game—1 hr 55 min
Umpire—Welsh.

Mrs. Neff, of Kansas City, and Mr. C. A. McCarey, of Medicine Lodge, Kansas, are spending the summer in the city, guests of Mrs A. L. Jacobs, 2[illegible] S Weber street.

The heavy rains just north of the city Wednesday raised the water in the Fountain considerably above its usual point, but did no damage.

BASE BALL.

A Good Sized Audience Witnesses Another Fine Game.

Good weather always draws a good crowd to the ball grounds and yesterday was no exception. Since the management has so strongly suppressed betting on the grounds the large percentage of bets in the audiences has been a noticeable feature. Yesterday the grand stand had an unusually large share of ladies who seemed to enjoy the fine exhibition of ball playing quite as much as the base ball enthusiasts of the sterner sex.

The playing yesterday afternoon was very interesting. Both clubs played the best ball they could and kept the errors down pretty low.

Fitzgerald and Lynch were the battery for the home team. Their work was very good, as was also that of Martin and Stevens, on the Pueblo side. Martin has some trouble in controlling the ball and sent three men to first by balling them.

Glenalvin did the batting of the day. Every time he came to the plate he drove the ball for a base hit.

Lynch played his usual errorless game on short. He is a good player and deserves much credit for the uniformly good work he has done in this difficult position. He covers more ground and does as much or more work than any short stop in the league. He has made hosts of friends among the audience who have seen him play.

Brittan made a double play yesterday unassisted. Newman drove a ball over to him which he held and touched second where Glenalvin was caught. In the eighth inning Barne made a difficult and beautiful one hand catch while running.

Umpire Walsh has had several hard knocks recently by being hit by foul balls. The audience appears greatly amused to see him dodge to avoid being hit.

The score yesterday came very near being a repetition of the shut out of the day previous. The first run on the Pueblo side was made on Legg's error in fumbling a ball on right field while another was traceable to a bad decision of the umpire who allowed a man to go to first on a dead ball after making three strikes.

Following is the score:

COLORADO SP'GS.	AB.	R.	BH.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.	SB.
Lytle, c	4	1	1	0	9	4	0	1
Glenalvin, 2b	5	3	5	0	3	5	[illegible]	2
Newman, cf	4	1	1	[illegible]	0	0	0	1
Breckenridge, 1b	4	[illegible]	2	0	10	0	0	0
Legg, rf	5	[illegible]	1	0	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	0
McMahon, lf	3	[illegible]	1	0	[illegible]	0	0	0
Valelly, 3b	[illegible]	0	0	0	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	0
Lynch, ss	[illegible]	0	0	0	2	[illegible]	0	0
Fitzgerald, p	3	2	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	7	0	0
Totals	36	10	12	[illegible]	27	24	3	[illegible]
PUEBLO.	AB.	R.	BH.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.	SB.
Sharp, 1b	4	0	1	0	9	0	[illegible]	0
Jones, cf	5	0	[illegible]	0	1	0	1	0
Brittan, ss	5	0		0	2	5	2	0
Buchan, 3b	5	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Bartell, 2d b	4	1	1	0	3	2	0	0
Lookabaugh, lf	4	0	0	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Stevens, c	4	0	2	0	9	[illegible]	0	0
Martin, p	4	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
York, rf	2	2	0	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	37	3	6	[illegible]	27	20	7	0

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Springs	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—10
Pueblo	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	0	1	1	0	—3

Earned runs—Springs 6.
Two base hit—McMahon.
Bases on balls—Off Fitzgerald 3, off Martin 2.
Hit by pitched ball—Martin 3.
Struck out—Fitzgerald 8, Martin 6.
Double plays—Martin to Stevens to Buchan, Brittan to Bartel to Sharp.
Time of game—1 hr 40 min.
Umpire—Walsh.

The officers of Myrtle Lodge, No. 84, K. of P., were installed Wednesday by P. A. Mangold, District Deputy: C. L. Franklin, P. C.; George F. Owen, C. C.; Jno. Cochran, V. C.; Arthur Knecht, P.; K. McDermid, M. A.; E. B. Clark, K. R. S.; R. Dow, O. G. Representatives to Grand Lodge F. A. Mangold, L. L. Bennett. Co. Brooks, A. D. C., of Lima, Ohio, was present and made an address, which was well received. On next Wednesday evening Co. Brooks will reach the new rank which is expected the Supreme Lodge will accord. All knights are requested to be present.

Several citizens have recently been fined for trying to evade the paying of their poll tax.

MONUMENT MATTERS

MONUMENT, July 6, 1885.

Mr and Mrs A S Jones are spending the season at J. W. Alderson's

Frank W Jones, an invalid of Zanesville, Ohio, is summering at the Weekly ranch.

Miss Grace Husted of Colorado Springs is spending a few days with her grandmother, Mrs Palmer

Mr Catchpole is erecting a neat little cottage on South Jefferson street, in the Forbes and Limbach addition

Mr and Mrs. Henry Alexander and D. W. Qureau and wife of Colorado Springs were guests at Arch Rock ranch this week.

A Y Walker, of Des Moines, Iowa, is registered at the Monument. Also C. W Miner, Alfred Dunshee and Frank Fancher, all of Denver.

Surveyor E. L. Reid, Delos Durfee and an assistant have been surveying a new water course from Palmer Lake to Monument. This survey is one and a mile shorter than the one from Beaver Creek to Monument which was surveyed by Mr Reid in March.

There was no celebration at Monument the Fourth but the citizens, many of them, went to other places to celebrate. There was a ball game in the afternoon between the local club and "a picked up nine" from Colorado Springs. The happy day ended with a grand ball at Walker hall in the evening.

Andrew Curry and wife and the two Miss McCoys took a trip to Colorado Springs, Manitou, Garden of the Gods and other important places in that vicinity this week. They went with a team so as to better enjoy the beautiful scenery along the route. They came back with glowing accounts of the places they had visited.

It is refreshing to see people coming together and agree upon one subject at least, which they did this week in the matter of weather. Monday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, we had one of the heaviest rain storms that has been seen in this section of the country for a long time. The rain came down, as it were, in great sheets, accompanied with some hail. Tuesday it rained all day and part of the day Wednesday. The rain extended over the Divide country and has so completely saturated the ground that ranchmen say the bottom crop will be good if this should be the last rain for the season. Merchants are also jubilant over future prospects.

MICAWBER

Weekly Market Report.

Corrected weekly by A. Lemenway & Son, dealers in wholesale and retail groceries and ranch produce, No. 13 South Tejon street.

RANCH PRODUCE.

Butter, creamery, ⅌ lb	22	@	25
Butter, ranch, ⅌ lb	20	@	25
Butter, eastern, ⅌ lb	12	@	15
Eggs, ranch, ⅌ doz	18	@	25
Eggs, state, ⅌ doz	16	@	20
Cabbage, Cala., ⅌ cwt	3 00	@	4 00
Onions, ⅌ lb	2	@	5
Potatoes, ⅌ cwt	1 90	@	2 00
Turnips, ⅌ cwt	2 00	@	3 00
Chickens, live, ⅌ doz	4 00	@	5 00
Corn, ⅌ cwt	85	@	90
Chop	90	@	95
Wheat, ⅌ cwt			40
Oats, ⅌ cwt	15	@	20
Bran, ⅌ cwt	90	@	00
Flour, ⅌ cwt	2 90	@	3 00
Meal, ⅌ cwt	70	@	80
Graham, ⅌ cwt	2 60	@	2 75
Hay, (Co.), ⅌ ton		@	22 00
Hay (Kan.) ⅌ ton	20 00	@	22 00

GREEN FRUIT.

Oranges, ⅌ doz	15	@	50
Lemons, ⅌ doz	25	@	35
Bananas, ⅌ doz	25	@	40
Watermelons	20	@	30

GREEN VEGETABLES.

Lettuce, ⅌ doz	50	@	[illegible]
Green peas, ⅌ lb	9	@	12
String beans, ⅌ lb	2½	@	15
Cucumbers, ⅌ doz	50	@	60
Onions, ⅌ doz	35	@	[illegible]
Tomatoes, ⅌ lb	10	@	15

Mr. L. G. Goodspeed has placed a handsome new show case in the window of his jewelry store that is attracting considerable attention. It is so arranged with mirrors as to reflect anything placed in it three times.

Sheriff Jackson returned from Aspen Wednesday bringing one Frank Zoller, who failed to renew his bail bond in the criminal suit of Jesse Evans, in which he is interested. The case was continued at the June term of the district court.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Alten's. w-8-tf

DIAMONDS, and diamond setting at Ashby's.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO,

In the District Court within and for the said County of El Paso.

Leonard Carpenter, an infant, under fourteen years of age, by James E. Barrow, his guardian ad litem, Plaintiff, vs. Mary Louise Carpenter, Dunbar Carpenter Alfred St. Vrain Carpenter Mary Louise Carpenter as general guardian of Dunbar Carpenter, Leonard Carpenter and Alfred St Vrain Carpenter, infants under fourteen years of age, Defendants

The People of the State of Colorado.

To Mary Louise Carpenter, Dunbar Carpenter, Alfred St. Vrain Carpenter, Mary Louise Carpenter as general guardian of Dunbar Carpenter, Leonard Carpenter and Alfred St. Vrain Carpenter, infants under fourteen years of age, the Defendants above named:

Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the District court of El Paso county, Colorado, in which said Court, county and state the Complaint in the above entitled action will be filed; and answer the complaint therein within thirty days hereof, if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, or by publication, within fifty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the Complaint.

The nature of this action is as follows, viz:

To obtain a division and partition of the lands and premises described below, and a sale thereof in case it shall appear that partition thereof cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, and for a division of the proceeds of sale after payment of the reasonable costs and expenses of this action among the parties hereto, and for a determination and adjudication of the rights, titles and interests of the parties interested therein, and for such other and further relief as may be just. The said lands and premises being situated in the County of El Paso, and State of Colorado, viz:

1. Lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in block M, in D. Russ Wood's addition to the city of Colorado Springs, with appurtenances.

2. All those lands and premises situated in the city of Colorado Springs, described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Buenaventura street and Cascade avenue, in the D. Russ Wood addition to the city of Colorado Springs; running thence south along the east line of Cascade avenue 100 feet; thence easterly at a right angle to the last course 190 feet to an alley; thence northerly along the west line of said alley and parallel with the east line of Cascade avenue 66 feet to the south line of Buenaventura street; thence westerly along the said south line 190 feet to place of beginning, with the appurtenances.

3. Lots numbered 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 in block 7, in the city of Colorado Springs, with appurtenances.

4. Lots numbered 14, 15 and 16 in block 7, in the city of Colorado Springs, with appurtenances.

5. Lots numbered 17 and 18 in block 7, in the city of Colorado Springs, with appurtenances.

6. The N ½ of lot numbered 2 in block numbered 203 in addition No. 1 to the city of Colorado Springs, with appurtenances.

7. Lot numbered 2 in block numbered 205 in addition No. 1 to the city of Colorado Springs, with appurtenances.

8. The N ½ of the S ½ of lot numbered 1 in block numbered 203 in addition No. 1 to city of Colorado Springs, with appurtenances.

9. The N 107½ feet of lot numbered 1 in block numbered 2 in the city of Colorado Springs, with appurtenances.

10. That part of lot numbered 2 in block numbered 93 in the city of Colorado Springs, described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the west line of said lot 90 feet south of the northwest corner thereof; thence running south on the west line of said lot a distance of 25 feet; thence running east 25 feet to a point on the east line of said lot; thence running north on the east line of said lot a distance of 25 feet to a point 80 feet south of the northeast corner of said lot; thence running west a distance of 25 feet to the place of beginning, with the appurtenances.

11. All those lands and premises situated in the city of Colorado Springs, described as follows: Commencing at a point on the west line of lot numbered 1 in block numbered 92, 207½ feet south of the northwest corner of said lot; thence running east 25 feet over and across said lot; thence north 2½ feet; thence east 75 feet over and across lots numbered 2, 3 and 4; thence south 75 feet along the east line of lot numbered 4; thence west 20 feet; thence north 25 feet; thence west 5 feet; thence north 25 feet; thence west 75 feet over and across lots numbered 1, 2 and 3; thence north 32½ feet to the place of beginning, with a strip of land in the shape of the letter L, composed of parts of lots numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4 in block 92, as aforesaid, subject to the perpetual right of way granted by Elisha C. Monk to Arthur E. V. Stretell, his heirs or assigns, in a deed dated November 2, 1881, and recorded in deed book 42, at page 482 of the records of El Paso county, for foot passengers, horses, wagons and other vehicles over the following described premises: Commencing at the southeast corner of block 92 in said city; running thence north along the east line of said lot 75 feet; thence west 10 feet; thence south 75 feet; thence east 10 feet to the place of beginning. This right of way was granted to Arthur E. V. Stretell as party of the second part, and limited to the use, benefit and accommodation, in common with Elisha C. Monk, his heirs and assigns, of the said Arthur E. V. Stretell, his heirs, grantees or assigns, then owning, or who might thereafter own, become possessed of, use and occupy that portion of lots 5 and 6 in said block 92, 50 feet front and rear, and 105 feet in depth, and connecting at the southeast corner thereof with the said premises, over which said right of way was granted.

12. Also, lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of block 2 in addition No. 3 to the city of Colorado Springs, with the appurtenances, subject, nevertheless, as to lots numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4, and as to those parts of lots numbered 13 and 14, lying west of the creek, to the provisions of a certain deed, dated August 11, 1884, and recorded in the office of the recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, in book 69, page 207, made by Alfred F. Carpenter to the Willow Park and Improvement Association.

13. Also, lots numbered 1 and 2 in Charles Galloway, Trustee and Newton's block numbered 23 in addition No. 1 to the city of Colorado Springs, with the appurtenances.

Also any other lands and premises situated in the state of Colorado which were owned by Alfred F. Carpenter, or in which he had any title or interest, at the date of his death on the 28th day of March, 1883, with appurtenances, as will more fully appear from the complaint in this action, to which reference is hereby made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you according to the prayer of the complaint in this action.

Given under my hand and official seal, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this SEAL 24th day of June, A. D. 1885.

EDGAR DOWNER, Clerk.

The foregoing summons is served upon the defendant, Dunbar Carpenter, by publication thereof pursuant to an order therefor duly made by the clerk of the district court in and for El Paso county, Colorado, on the second day of July, 1885, and duly entered in the office of said clerk.

EDGAR DOWNER, Clerk.
By [illegible], Deputy.
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Colorado Springs, Colo.
w-5-6t

NOTICE OF SALE.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO.

In the District Court.

Marie Gwynne Goodner, by Louis R. Ehrich, her guardian ad litem, Plaintiff, vs. Percival W. Huntington and others, trustees under the last will and testament of Hamilton Gwynne, deceased, et al., Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order or decree of said court duly made and entered in the above entitled action on the 16th day of June, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, the Referee and special master in Chancery in and by said order or decree appointed for that purpose, will sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, or for not less than one-half cash, the residue to be secured by the note of the purchaser, with a deed of trust reserving the premises sold, as collateral security therefor, at the front entrance of the county clerk and recorder's office of El Paso county, Colorado, in the City of Colorado Springs, on the 23rd day of July, 1885, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., on that day.

The lands and premises in and by said order or decree directed to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those lands and premises situate in the City of Colorado Springs, County of El Paso, State of Colorado, viz: The north twenty-five feet of lot numbered five and the south seventy-five feet of lot numbered six in block L of Jackson No. five to said city of Colorado Springs; also lot numbered three in block L in addition No. five in said city of Colorado Springs, except that portion thereof conveyed to Albert D. Davis by deeds dated February 16th, 1886, and July 27th, 1886, and described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of said lot numbered three, thence northerly along the east boundary line thereof about eighty-three feet to a point twenty-five feet southerly from the northwest corner of lot numbered five in said block L, thence westerly in a straight line parallel with the north boundary line of said lot numbered five to the Mesa Road; thence southerly along the northerly line of the Mesa Road to the place of beginning, with the appurtenances; being the same premises conveyed to Albert Goodner and Hamilton Gwynne by Clement C. Dorsey, by deed dated June 8th, 1887 and recorded the same day in the office of the Recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, in book 99, at page 77, excepting therefrom that portion of said lands and premises described as follows:

All that portion of lot number three (3) in block L in addition No. five (5) in said City of Colorado Springs, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the division line between lots numbers three (3) and six (6) in said addition, distant twenty-five (25) feet southerly thereon from the northeasterly corner of said lot three (3) and the northwesterly corner of said lot six (6), and running thence northerly twenty-five feet to the northeasterly corner of lot three (3); thence northwesterly along the northerly line of lot three (3) two hundred and eighteen (218) feet to the west line of said lot; thence southerly on said last mentioned line to the point of its intersection with a line drawn parallel with the northerly line of lot number six (6) and distant twenty-five (25) feet southerly therefrom; thence easterly along said last mentioned line to place of beginning.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, June 26, 1885.

JOHN L. ARMITT,
Referee and Special Master in Chancery.
John DeWitt Peltz, Plaintiff's attorney, Colorado Springs, Colorado. w-29-4

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Toussaint Vandenbergh, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Toussaint Vandenbergh, late of the County of El Paso, and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the September term, 1885, on the first Monday in September next, at which time all persons having claims against said Estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this 10th day of June, A. D. 1885.

ANDREW VANDENBERGH,
Executor.
wf-5-4

1 My Ten Years' Imprisonment—Silvio Pellico.
2 Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.—Lord Byron.
3 Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin.
4 The Complete Angler,—Isaac Walton.
5 The Man of Feeling—Henry Mackenzie.
6 The School for Scandal and The Rivals—R B Sheridan.
7 Sermons on the Card. Other Discourses.—Bishop Latimer.
8 Lives of Alexander and Cæsar—Plutarch
9 The Castle of Otranto—Horace Walpole.
10 Voyages and Travels—Sir John Maundeville.
11 She Stoops to Conquer, etc.—Oliver Goldsmith.
12 Adventures of Baron Trenck. Vol I—Thomas Holcroft.
13 Adventures of Baron Trenck Vol. II.—Thomas Holcroft.
14 The Lady of the Lake.—Sir Walter Scott, Bart
15 Table-Talk —Martin Luther.
16 The Wisdom of the Ancients, etc —Bacon
17 Francis Bacon—Lord Macaulay
18 Lives of Poets, Waller, Milton, Cowley —Samuel Johnson.
19 Thoughts on Present Discontents, etc.—Edmund Burke.
20 The Battle of the Books etc —Dean Swift.
21 Poems.—George Crabbe
22 Egypt and Scythia.—Herodotus
23 Hamlet.—William Shakespeare.
24 Voyagers' Tales.—Richard Hakluyt.
25 Nature and Art.—Mrs. Inchbald.
26 Lives of Alcibiades, Coriolanus, etc.—Plutarch.
27 Essays.—Abraham Cowley.
28 Sir R. de Coverley and Spectator's Club.—Steele and Addison.
29 Voyages and Travels —Marco Polo.
30 The Merchant of Venice.—Wm. Shakespeare.
31 Sidgo Mesiet.—Sir Thos Browne, M.D
32 Voyages in Search of N. W Passage.—Richard Hakluyt.
33 Diary of Samuel Pepys, 1660-1661.
34 Earlier Poems.—John Milton
35 The Sorrows of Werter —Goethe.
36 Lives of Poets—Butler, Denham, etc.—Samuel Johnson.
37 Nathan the Wise.—Lessing.
38 Grace Abounding —John Bunyan.
39 Macbeth.—William Shakespeare.
40 Earlier Australian Voyages —John Pinkerton.
41 Poems, 1700-1714.—Alexander Pope.
42 Diary of Samuel Pepys, 1662-1663.
43 Bravo of Venice.—M. G Lewis
44 Lives of Demetrius, Marc Antony, etc.—Plutarch.
45 Peter Pymley's Letters.—Sydney Smith.
46 Travels in England.—Moritz.
47 Undine and the Two Captains.—Fouque.
48 Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit, etc —Coleridge.
49 As You Like It.—William Shakespeare.
50 Western Islands —S Johnson.
51 Carol and Chimes —Charles Dickens.
52 The Christian Year.— Rev. John Keble.
53 Wanderings in South America.—Charles Waterton.
54 Life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury —By Himself.
55 The Hunchback—The Love Chase.—Jas. Sheridan Knowles.
56 Crotchet Castle.—Thos. Love Peacock.
57 Lives of Demosthenes, Cicero, etc.—Plutarch.
58 Lays of Ancient Rome.—Macaulay
59 Sermons on Evil Speaking.—Isaac Barrow, M D
60 Diary of Samuel Pepys, 1663-1664.
61 The Tempest.—William Shakespeare.
62 Rosalind.—Thomas Lodge.
63 Isaac Bickerstaff.—Steele's "Tatler."
64 Gebir; and Count Julian.—Landor.
65 The Earl of Chatham.—Lord Macaulay
66 The Discovery of Guiana.—Sir Walter Raleigh.
67 Natural History of Selborne. Vol. I.—Rev. G. White, A.M.
68 The Ancient Chase.—Coventry Patmore.
69 Murder as a Fine Art. The English Mail-Coach —Thomas De Quincey.
70 Natural History of Selborne. Vol. II.—Rev. G. White, A. M
71 Trips to the Moon —Lucian.
72 Lives of Cato the Younger, Agis, Cleomenes, and the Gracchi.—Plutarch.
73 Julius Cæsar.—William Shakespeare.
74 Diary of Samuel Pepys, 1664-1665.
75 Essay on Man.—Alexander Pope.
76 A Tour in Ireland.—Arthur Young.
77 History of New York Vol I.—Irving.
78 History of New York Vol. II —Irving.
79 A Midsummer-Night's Dream —Shakespeare.
80 The Banquet of Plato.—Shelley.
81 A Voyage to Lisbon —Henry Fielding
82 My Beautiful Lady. Nelly Dale —Tom. Woolner, R. A.
83 Travels in the Interior of Africa. Vol. I. Mungo Park.
84 Travels in the Interior of Africa. Vol. II. Mungo Park.
85 The Temple —George Herbert.
86 The Diary of Samuel Pepys, 1666
87 King Henry VIII.—William Shakespeare.
88 An Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful.—Edmund Burke
89 Lives of Timoleon, Paulus, Æmelius, Lysander and Sylla —Plutarch.
90 Warren Hastings —Lord Macaulay.
91 Endymion and Other Poems —John Keats.
92 Voyage to Abyssinia—Father Jerome Lobo.
93 Human Nature and Other Sermons.—Joseph Butler.
94 Sintram and His Companions. Aslauga's Knight.—La Motte Fouque.
95 Diary of Samuel Pepys 1665-1667.
96 Life and Death of King John —Shakespeare.
97 History of the Caliph Vathek.—Wm. Beckford.
98 Poems —John Dryden.
99 Colloquies on Society —Robert Southey
100 Lives of Agesilaus, Pompey and Phocion.—Plutarch
101 Winter's Tale —William Shakespeare.
102 The Table Talk.—John Selden.
103 Diary of Samuel Pepys, 1667.
104 An Essay upon Projects —Daniel Defoe.
105 Cricket on the Hearth, etc —Chas. Dickens.
106 Anecdotes of Samuel Johnson, LL.D —Hesther Lynch Piozzi
107 Solon, Publicola, Philopœmen, etc.—Plutarch.
108 Prometheus Unbound, etc, etc.—Shelley.
109 The Republic of the Future —Anna Bowman Dodd
110 King Lear —William Shakespeare.
111 Seven Discourses on Art.—Sir Joshua Reynolds
112 Early History of James Second.—Fox
113 Diary of Samuel Pepys 1667-1668.
114 Lorenzo in Italy —Don Manuel Gonza es.
115 Apology of the Church of England.—John Jewell.
116 Much Ado about Nothing.—Shakespeare.
117 Sketches of Persia Vol I.—Sir John Malcolm.
118 Shepherd's Calendar.—Edmund Spenser.
119 The Black Death, The Dancing Mania
120 Sketches of Persia Vol II —Sir John Malcolm.
121 Diary of Samuel Pepys, 1668.
122 Coriolanus.—William Shakespeare
123 Areopagitica —John Milton.
124 Essays on Goethe.—Thomas Carlyle
125 King Richard II —William Shakespeare.
126 Plato's Crito and Phædo.
127 The Victories of Love —Coventry Patmore.
128 First Part of King Henry IV.—Shakespeare.
129 The Old English Baron.—Mrs. Clare Reeve.
130 The Diary of Samuel Pepys, 1668 to End.
131 Plutarch's Lives of Pyrrhus, Camillus, Pelopidas and Marcellus
132 Essays and Tales.—Joseph Addison.
133 Lives of the English Poets, Addison, Savage, Swift.—Saml Johnson, LL.D.
134 Second Part of King Henry IV.—Shakespeare.
135 Essays and Tales.—Richard Steele.
136 Marmion. A Tale of Flodden Field.—Scott.
137 The Existence of God —Fenelon.
138 The Merry Wives of Windsor.—Shakespeare.
139 The Schoolmaster —Roger Ascham.
140 Plutarch's Lives of Dion, Brutus, Artaxerxes, Galba and Otho.
141 Tour through the Eastern Counties of England, 1722.—Daniel Defoe.
142 King Henry V.—William Shakespeare.
143 Complaints.—Edmund Spenser.
144 The Curse of Kehama —Robert Southey.
145 Essays on Mankind and Political Arithmetic.—Sir William Petty.
146 The Taming of the Shrew.—Shakespeare.
147 Essays on Burns and Scott.—Thomas Carlyle.
148 Plutarch's Lives of Nicias, Crassus, Aratus, and Theseus.
149 From London to Land's End.—Daniel Defoe.

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